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• LAST EDITION

RUSSIAN DRIVE FORCES SHIFT BY GERMANY

Large Reinforcement of Teutonic
Troops From French Front
Rushed to Defend Lemberg
Against Northern Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dispatches received by the Russian Embassy this morning from Petrograd, containing late advice as to activities and conditions on the eastern front, are considered the most significant received here since the offensive opened.

The German troops in the sector opposite Sevoko are retreating in panic in the direction of that town, closely pursued by the Russians. The only relief the panic-stricken Germans have from constant attack is afforded by the foothills of the Carpathians. The Russian force of General Trosdansk is close to the Carpathians. The Russian Army is now threatening the German left flank, and the movement now in progress involves the capture of all the towns and villages between the present Russian front and Lemberg.

The dispatches say that the Germans are making rapid changes of their units about Lemberg to meet the coming storm. On the fourteenth, it is related in the advice, large reinforcements of German troops arrived on the eastern front from the French and Italian fronts. Petrograd also advised that large numbers of German transports are on the Baltic and observers say a frantic effort is being made to bring sufficient forces up to stem the tide against Lemberg. The entire Russian front now is animated by a new zeal that has suddenly seized the troops as they sweep along. The Russian Admiralty has received

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

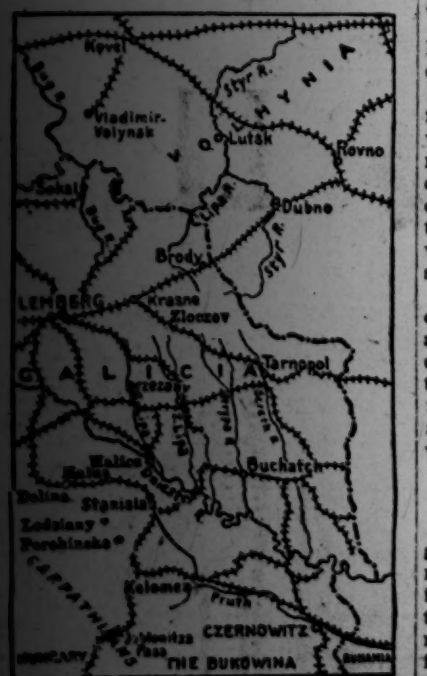
General Brusilov still continues to prosecute a vigorous and successful offensive in the Galician theater. Petrograd reports that in the region of Lodzian, some 18 miles south-west of Kalus, the Russians, bearing down all opposition, have driven the Austrians from their positions, and have taken more than 1000 prisoners and a number of guns. Determined fighting is also reported from the neighborhood of Pereshinko, further to the south, where the Russians, a few days ago, forced a passage of the Lomnica. The Austro-Germans are making every effort to throw the Russians back across the river, but so far without success. Petrograd also reports some minor successes in Armenia in the neighborhood of Van. Considerable activity is reported from the French section of the western front. In the Champagne, north of Mont Haut, and on the slopes northeast of Teton, the French captured for some 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters, a network of powerfully organized trenches, together with 500 prisoners. As the result of an all-night struggle in the neighborhood of Cerny, the Germans managed to retain some elements of the French first line to the extent of about 500 meters.

Only artillery action; and air activities are reported from the British section.

Western Theater Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The armies are apparently putting up a stout resistance on the River Lomnica, where the Russian advance has for the time being been checked. The Russian troop movements have also been impeded by heavy rains which have

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As the result of stubborn attacks the Russians have driven the Austrian forces from their positions in the region of Lodzian, in Galicia, and captured more than 1000 prisoners.

FREE WIRELESS SCHOOL TO OPEN

Free instruction in wireless telegraphy begins tonight at the office of the New England Radio Inspector's office, in the Custom House Government building. A class of 45 young men have enrolled for the free course extending over a period of from 26 to 30 weeks. The school is to hold three evenings per week, and graduates are bound to serve as wireless operators in the American merchant marine, the only obligation of the free instruction.

The first few weeks are to be devoted to code work; to be followed by actual experience with a standard ship's wireless set. Stereoscopic views are expected to aid the students. The theory of electrically operated radio outfits is to be explained in detail, so that graduates who become operators will be able to fix up any small derangements of the equipment while at sea.

This is said to be the only Federal wireless school in the United States. Instruction is to be given from 7.30 p. m. Arthur Bacheller and his assistant, W. J. Butterworth, are to be the instructors. Mr. Bacheller is the United States Radio Inspector of the New England district, replacing Henry C. Gawler, who is now a lieutenant in the Navy Department.

SPLIT POSSIBLE OVER ARMY BILL

Exemption of Divinity Students
Objected to Among Conservatives—Liberals May Oppose
Extending Life of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Another little cloud has risen in the conscription sky, this time coming from the Conservative side of the House, and unless it is promptly met by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, a serious difference of opinion amongst the Conservatives may lead to a split. The trouble has arisen over a clause in the military service bill which exempts divinity students from military service.

By this provision, all students of ecclesiastical orders and students of colleges will not be called upon for service, which would mean the exemption of several thousand young men, particularly members of the seminaries in Quebec.

The chief objectors to this clause are the Conservative members from Ontario and already a delegation has waited upon the Premier, and demanded the omission of the exemption clause from the bill. Today is likely to be a day of caucuses. There will be one of those opposing the exemption of divinity students, which will probably be joined by Liberal members from Ontario and elsewhere; then there will be another of the Conservative party itself, and another of the Liberal oppositionist members who will meet for the purpose of discussing the attitude to be adopted toward the overtures made by the Premier for a union government.

In Parliament itself, there will be an offering which will maintain that keen public interest, so much in evidence for the past few weeks, in the

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TROOPS IN PARIS CELEBRATE 14TH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The celebration of the 14th of July was certainly stirring. Thousands of troops came from the trenches and marched through Paris with their bullet-torn flags, worn, dust-covered uniforms and shrapnel-dented helmets. Their generals rode at their head also in their actual fighting garb.

Starting from Vincennes, where President Poincaré conferred various decorations, the tried soldiers of France marched to the Lion of Belfort and everywhere were greeted with enthusiasm and gratitude. It was noteworthy that the poorer quarters of Paris received the soldiers with exceptional enthusiasm and by the time the Lion of Belfort was reached they were an army carrying bouquets and smothered in flowers.

President Poincaré has issued a characteristic message on the occasion and General Pershing gave his soldiers a day's holiday with instructions to join with their French comrades in honoring "Liberty, equality and fraternity, for the defense of which we are now in France."

CITIZENS GUARD PROPERTY

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hundreds of guards and civilians today guarded mills and camps at Tye, 106 miles from Seattle, in the Cascade Mountains, against damage by I. W. W. members. The troops were brought from Skykomish following reports that the I. W. W. would force a strike today in all of the Tye camps. Extra guards have been placed at all Great Northern Railway tunnels and special attention is being given to all trains and railroad property.

ELEVEN GUARD UNITS MUSTERED

Mobilization Begins Preparation
to Entering the Camps
—Entire Force to Be in
Service After Aug. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the National Guard in 11 states, constituting the first contingent of the state forces of nearly 500,000 that has been called to the colors, were mobilized on Sunday noon, preparatory to entering concentration camps. In 10 days another contingent will be added, and on Aug. 5 the entire Guard will have been mobilized.

The number called into Federal service in the 11 states on Sunday is 125,000. They are: New York's division, which will go to camp at Spartanburg, N. C.; Pennsylvania's division, to camp at Augusta, Ga.; the Ohio-West Virginia division, to camp at Waco, Tex.; the Iowa-Minnesota-Nebraska-North Dakota and South Dakota division, to camp at Deming, N. M.

Names of American military men of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the War Department to the contingents. In each case the name chosen is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, and popular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience; names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps, and other names avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living.

The names chosen for the National Army follow:

"Camp Devens," Ayer, Mass., for troops from New England. After Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. A., a native of Massachusetts.

"Camp Upton," Yaphank, L. I., for troops from the metropolitan portion of New York City. After Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. V., a native of New York.

"Camp Dix," Wrightstown, N. J., for troops from New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. After Maj.-Gen. John Adams Dix, U. S. V., a Governor of New York.

"Camp Meade," Annapolis Junction, (Continued on page four, column four)

GERMAN AID TO I. W. W. ACTION NOW SUSPECTED

Government Agents Attempting
to Find Out Where Money
Comes From to Support Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agents of the Government are hard at work gathering information concerning the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World in the West. There appears to be no doubt that German propaganda money has been, and is being, used to support this anarchist organization. Members of it in many sections of the West have openly declared their friendship for the enemy cause.

The work of the Department of Justice concerns individuals, and as fast as evidence is collected against any person that will show his criminal intent or activity, he will be arrested. The purpose of the Government is to locate the German agent, probably a representative of Captain von Papen, who is the paymaster of the I. W. W. It is considered that by cutting off the financial supply of this traitorous organization it will be broken up speedily.

The work of the I. W. W., as shown by some crimes committed in the Western States, has been confined to attempts to destroy crops, the purpose being to reduce the supply available for shipment to the enemies of Germany.

I. W. W. in Michigan

Citizens Alliance Issues Warning of
Agitators' Presence

HOUGHTON, Mich.—A circular, entitled "Truth," which warns the patriotic people of the district of the appearance of the I. W. W., has been issued by the Citizens Alliance.

It calls to their attention the hostility of that organization to the true interests of labor, and states the belief of clear-headed men in the mining camps where strikes are in progress that the demands of their unions are so impossible that it is clear that these movements are the result of German influences for the purpose of crippling the fighting resources of our country and its allies. Meet of the miners here are patriotic and no such situation has occurred in the West is probable.

Return to Bisbee Discussed

COLUMBUS, N. M.—Legal action against those who were concerned in their deportation from Bisbee, Ariz., July 12, was discussed by the 1200 alleged I. W. W. and sympathizers in their camp yesterday. The belief is becoming general that they will be sent back to Bisbee under heavy military guard and will be protected in their rights.

BASTILLE DAY 'GREETINGS ARE SENT FRANCE

Presidents of United States and
Allied Country Exchange
Messages on Anniversary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expressing the hope that "peace and right may soon rule on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy," President Wilson sent Bastille Day greetings to France.

His message, addressed to President Poincaré, follows:

"On this anniversary of the birth of democracy in France, I offer on behalf of my countrymen and on my own behalf, fraternal greetings as befit the strong ties that unite our peoples, who today stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of liberty in testimony of the steadfast purpose of our two countries to achieve victory for the subordination of the rights of the people against oppression."

"The lesson of the Bastille is not lost to the world of free peoples. May the day be near when on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy, the nobler structure, upbuilt, like your own great republic, on the eternal foundation of peace and right, shall arise to gladden an enfranchised world."

President Poincaré, replying, said: "The French people who for three years have made so many heroic sacrifices in the defense of right and liberty will receive in grateful emotion the brotherly message which you, Mr. President, were pleased to send me for them. We shall be proud to carry on to victory, elbow to elbow with the great and generous American nation, the war which was let loose on the world by the imperialist efforts which the French republic always exerted to avert so awful a cataclysm. I, like you, have no doubt that the defeat of autocracy and German militarism will at last open a future of industrious peace and prosperity to liberate mankind."

FIFTY CARLOADS OF COAL COMING

New England Committee Announces First of Big Shipments
on Way and Flow
Will Continue Uninterruptedly

Beginning today the flow of anthracite coal into New England by "all-rail" route will be heavily increased, and shipments of larger tonnage will be kept up steadily, according to the New England coal committee in a statement issued today.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, which produces only a quarter of the hard coal output of the country, will henceforward—under its agreement with the New England Coal Committee—ship solid trainloads to 23 different distribution points in this territory.

The first load of 50 cars left Shamokin and Mahanoy, Pennsylvania district, Sunday morning; then was delivered to the New York Central at Newburg Junction at noon. Its destination is Lawrence, district of Lawrence, Mass. It reached Rotterdam Junction Monday afternoon and should be in Lawrence before noon Tuesday.

This means 2500 tons of coal coming into New England, practically without stop, by way of Rotterdam Junction. The size of shipment 'is likely to increase to 3000 or 4000 tons. This new method of shipment, which carries at one time on the same train thousands of tons of fuel desired for one particular locality, requires only a classification of the dealers' orders in railroad headquarters. But it yields, through its simplicity of handling, a great reduction in shifting of freight cars and much greater speed in unloading, and gain in time of return of a given number of cars to the loading point.

It is curious that it has not been employed before, so clearly is it in the line of efficiency in railroading. As it is, it has grown out of the serious coal situation in New-England as investigated by the New England coal committee.

The complaint of difficulty in getting returns from interior points proved

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GREEK KING FAILS TO CONVOKE CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—King Alexander has not yet signed the decree convoking the Chamber and there appears to be a difference with M. Venizelos, who is insistent that King Alexander should break openly with Constantine's policy.

REST FOR GENERAL BOTHA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PRETORIA, Transvaal (Saturday)—General Botha has been ordered two months' rest by his medical advisers, and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Industries, will take charge. Colonel Meitz will be Minister of Defense and Sir Jacobus Graaf will assume the direction of native affairs.

FOOD BILL IS TO BE PUSHED

Senate Leaders Agree on Measure
Which Is Expected to Pass
With Little Opposition—
Strong Prohibition Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disposal of the Administration food control bill this week under the agreement to reach a final vote by Saturday is the program in the Senate. Leaders express the opinion that bipartisan conferences and the recent support given by the President to the original food control bill, will result in the passage of an amended measure.

Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate, after a series of conferences, believe that they have evolved a plan whereby the passage of a satisfactory food bill will be assured. Senators Martin, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Hollis, and Chamberlain, Democrats, and Senators Lodge, Smoot, and Kenyon, Republicans, in informal conference have worked out a measure which will limit the operation of the bill as far as Government control is concerned, to food, feeds, and fuel, and will strike from the measure cotton, wool, steel, copper and other articles which have been inserted in the bill by the Senate.

The bill will also prohibit the use of foodstuffs or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits, but will make no mention of beer or wine. The President will be authorized to commandeer such distilled spirits in bond as he may consider essential for these purposes of manufacturing munitions. It is thought likely that the Smoot amendment will be finally dropped out in conference between the two houses.

While the substitute bill framed by Senate leaders anxious to secure the passage of a food control bill is not binding, an attempt will be made to secure the indorsement of this substitute by enough senators to vote it through the Senate.

Senator Gore's substitute bill will

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MANY VESSELS TO BE TAKEN FOR NEW FLEET

General Goethals to Requisition
a Million and a Half Tons of
Shipping Now Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government shipbuilding program will be put under way soon. General Goethals, manager of the fleet corporation, will requisition 1,500,000 tons of shipping under construction in ship plants in the United States. Coincident with this action, contracts will be let for construction of two Government owned ship yards, to turn out large numbers of fabricated steel ships.

Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board has called a meeting of the directors of the corporation for Tuesday to go over General Goethals' plans and, it is thought, the directors, except for insisting on a larger number of wooden ships, will approve the plans. General Goethals has made no plans for requisitioning wooden ships under construction, but it is understood that he intends to build a larger number of wooden ships of a design already approved.

In spite of the efforts made by the President to eliminate the friction within the ranks of the Shipping Board and the fleet corporation, it is apparent that there is still a controversial feeling in the air, from a recent statement made by Mr. Denman that he would again take up the matter of wooden ships with the directors of the Shipping board.

It is also said that the plan of building two Government-owned ship yards does not meet with the approval of the board of directors, on the ground that it would be impossible to build the yards within the time prescribed by General Goethals and for the further reason, so the directors say, that it would be next to impossible to get enough skilled labor to operate them at this time.

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TORPEDO SINKS NEW YORK SHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three men were killed, including one American, and five men, including two American guards, were injured in the submerging of the steamer Grace, owned by the Standard Commercial Steamship Corporation of New York, the State Department announced today.

Although the submarine was not seen, the wake of the torpedo was. The men killed were E. J. Farrell, New Jersey, and Van Dyke and Anderson, aliens.

The five men were injured by the explosion of the petroleum cargo and they included Hugh Donnelly and George Wilson, United States armed guards. All have been landed and the remaining survivors are also safe.

Two Other Vessels Sunk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star Line has received word of the sinking of the steamer Klop, 6182 tons. The Leyland freighter Sylvania, 4558 tons, in ballast from Liverpool for an American port, has also been sunk.

ANTISECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS

Prof. F. L. Anderson Files Minority Report in Convention
With Statement Answering
Attack on Amendment

That appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes are sought by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and that there is need of adopting the Anderson antisectionarian constitutional amendment are claimed by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, in a public statement today in which attention is called to the speech of a Roman Catholic priest at Waterbury, Sunday, as reported in Boston morning papers.

Professor Anderson's statement was given out when the report of the bill of rights committee on the sectarian appropriation subject was filed with the secretary of the convention today. A new draft of the antisectionarian amendment was submitted by Professor Anderson, who dissents to the majority report.

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RUSSIAN FORECAST OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, (Sunday)—M. Kerensky, addressing the representatives of Ukraine peasants at Kiev declared that he saw a way opening for the population of Ukraine to save autonomous existence as one of the friendly family of fraternal peoples. This statement constitutes the latest forecast of a federal republic. The negotiations of the three ministers, MM. Kerensky, Tseretelli and Terestchenko with the leaders of Ukrainian National Assembly have had a satisfactory result, according to messages received from them.

As to Finland, the Provisional Government at its Friday sitting expressed its disapproval of the "fundamental laws" drawn up by the Finnish Diet for the new constitution but postponed its final decision until the Diet votes on the bill. It is hoped that the Finnish Diet will proceed in a legal fashion and submit the bill for the sanction of the Provisional Government. According to an official communication, German agents are now in Russia to assassinate M. Kerensky and other ministers.

RUMANIA PLANS TO RECAST CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania (Friday)—M. Bratianu has been directed to reconstitute the Cabinet and in view of the attitude of the Conservatives, whose four representatives resigned, the new ministry may be exclusively Liberal.

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DR. MICHAELIS IS NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Succeeds Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg—Change Interpreted in Berlin as Being Victory for Pan-German and War Party

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Saturday's German official gazette announced that the Kaiser had accepted Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation and appointed Dr. Michaelis Imperial Chancellor, President of the Ministry of State and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The new Chancellor is the first bourgeois holder of that office and his career has so far been that of a typical Prussian bureaucrat. He has never taken a prominent part in politics, but last February when friction had arisen between the Imperial War Feeding Department and the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture, he came forward with a scheme of his own and was appointed to the new post of Prussian Food Commissioner.

His administration gave satisfaction and he seems to have been selected now as being likely to fulfill the general demand for a "strong man," while his freedom from previous political entanglements may have counted in his favor.

Dr. Michaelis will probably make his first appearance in the Reichstag on Wednesday and meanwhile his program is given as "unity on internal questions, confidence, solidification concerning foreign problems and the maintenance of Germany's present alliances."

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg is a Brandenburg, being a native of the village of Hohen-Finow, some 30 miles west of Berlin. He comes of a merchant and banking family, which, in the first half of last century, was famous in the world of finance. There were two branches of the family, namely, Bethmann and Hollweg, and they became united by marriage, the family being ennobled in the time of the ex-Chancellor's grandfather, who, as a member of the Prussian Legislature in 1848, had a share in all the great political upheavals of those times. Young Theobald went to Bonn University, where his grandfather had been professor of jurisprudence, and there he numbered amongst his closest friends the present Kaiser, who was at Bonn at the same time. After leaving the university he passed the State examination for the civil service, and secured his first appointment, that of assessor, in 1885. He was always, however, sure of a friend at court and that a most influential friend, and, in 1899, the Kaiser appointed his former college companion to the important position of President of the Government of Bromberg, and three months later made him President of the Province of Brandenburg with his headquarters at Potsdam. After that, his promotion was rapid. He was Prussian Home Secretary in 1905, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office in 1907 and, on the resignation of Prince von Billow in 1909, he became Imperial Chancellor.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's appointment was received with mixed feelings. He had a reputation for honesty and loyalty, but had never shown any brilliance and initiative as a statesman. He was regarded as a Kaiser's man, and, from the imperial standpoint preeminently safe, and this was probably the main reason for his appointment. The Kaiser, as Bismarck had declared, many years before he would, became his own Reichskanzler, and when there was any really difficult task to be accomplished, as at the time of the Morocco crisis in 1911, he had his man in the person of a Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter ready to do it. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, however, was remarkable for one thing, his astonishing political resilience. Few men have come so near to political collapse so often without collapsing as the late Imperial Chancellor. Again and again, circumstances have pointed to an inevitable retirement, and, again and again, means have been found to avoid it. He was a conciliator but not a great conciliator, and latterly at any rate, in his efforts to conciliate every one he conciliated no one, whilst his curious isolation has been one of the features of the political situation in Germany for some time past. He is known to have been opposed to unrestricted submarine warfare, and to have been very averse from the adoption of any measures likely to involve the United States in the war on the side of the Allies.

The new Imperial Chancellor has never figured prominently in Imperial politics. He is indeed a typical Prussian bureaucrat, having entered the Prussian service some 42 years ago, and until he was appointed assistant food controller of the German Empire last year, his Government appointments have always been confined to Prussian offices.

A native of Haynau, in the Province of Silesia, he was appointed court referendar in 1879, and in 1884 he became an associate judge, going to Berlin a year later as district attorney.

Later he went to Tokio as professor (Continued on page six, column four)

FOOD CONTROL PLANS OUTLINED

Personal Representative of Mr. Hoover Tells Merchants Association of Methods to Be Followed in Solution of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In what he said was the first authoritative outline of the plans of Herbert C. Hoover for food control, Mr. Hoover, personal representative of Mr. Hoover, told the Merchants Association that the objects of food administration were simply to cooperate with the distributors so as to eliminate speculation and to stabilize operation so that the country may return so far as possible to a pre-war basis of trade.

"This conception," said Mr. Hoover, "under no circumstances involves our taking over the trade operations of the country, or in any way embarrassing such operations, except in so far as it is necessary to secure by mere regulation these objectives. We have sufficient confidence in the ability, the integrity, and the patriotic instinct of our American citizens to believe that they will so govern themselves, even to the extent of material personal sacrifices, as to produce a result that will, in the last analysis, be more satisfactory, more efficient, and more beneficial than any we could hope to secure through direct activities on the part of our department."

"We are therefore confronted by two problems: First, we must conserve and make available for shipment all those food commodities of non-perishable character, consisting in the largest part of meat, wheat, sugar and fats and substitute for them the more perishable fresh vegetables and fruits; and, second, we must advocate the increased use of fresh vegetables and fruits by communities near the production areas in order to save shipment, as well as in the more distant markets now served with those products."

"If we are properly to finance this war it must be done through saving those things that are fundamentally necessary to our well-being. If you deny yourselves a certain quantity of food you accomplish two important results: First, the saving of costs that may be invested in Government securities; second, you make available a certain quantity of food that may be shipped to our Allies."

"Fundamental savings can only be made by the reduction of consumption and the prevention of the destruction of commodities through waste. It is estimated that the cost of this war in addition to the loans to the Allies will be well over \$4,000,000,000 per annum, and if we can save 6 cents per capita every day through economies we shall be able to save one-half of this amount annually. If this same saving can be extended into other commodities in the reduction of non-productive employment we should be able to emerge from the war without one penny of economic loss due to the incidents of war, and we should not only be able to pay as we go but we shall have instilled a spirit of economy into the people that will enable us after the war to enter successfully and upon an equal basis into fierce competition with European nations."

"It is the intention to ask for the formation of national committees, representing each national trade with which we come in contact, and beyond this, we will welcome the formation of local committees, representing groups in the allied trades, for the purpose of handling local conditions in cooperation with State and local officials, to the end that the consumer may receive his supplies at reasonable prices and without exorbitant or speculative profits to anyone, and particularly without discouraging the sources of production."

"It is expected that food administration will have considerable power of a constructive order. It is the hope and ambition of the administrator to make the work purely constructive, and to use such powers of repression as we may possess only against the slacker in national service."

"We of the food administration realize that there may be entrusted to us a mighty and beneficent weapon to be used in the furtherance of the objects of this war. We are not unmindful of the responsibilities resting upon us. We realize that we are dealing with affairs of transcendent importance in the life of this nation. We hope the authority of the administration will be but rarely invoked, its powers but infrequently exercised—and then only after the local organization has asked for assistance."

"You must remember, also, that the department heads in food administration are serving as volunteers. We are asking that you join actively, as volunteer members of this food administration, in assisting us to demonstrate that democracy is capable of triumphantly withstanding the storm which has engulfed monarchies."

"It is not the intention of the food administration to disturb existing channels of trade if through them it is humanly possible to achieve the results that must be accomplished. We are not particularly concerned ourselves with the details of the methods to be adopted by various lines of trade of producing the result—but we are emphatically of the opinion that a certain result must be produced, preferably without any dictation from the Food Commission. I refer, of course, to stabilization, standardization, and gradual reduction in prices."

"Conditions, in our life-time, will never again be what they were. The sooner we recognize the truth of this statement, the sooner we abandon the wasteful practices characteristic of the American Nation, the sooner we shall begin to rebuild the foundations of a lasting peace."

"Perhaps none of us fully realizes

the profound social revolution which has taken place in England and on the continent within the last three years. The stern necessity of war has created an undreamed-of efficiency that will last long after the war has ended. We, as a nation, must compete with that efficiency if we are to hold any share of the trade of the world.

"We produce more than we consume. We must export this excess, or our trade and national expansion must strangle. It behooves us now more than ever before, to realize the stupendous problems that confront us as a world nation. Much as we may desire isolation, it is no longer possible. The food administration will play a considerable part in the successful waging and winning of this war, and it is to fulfill the high ideals characterizing Mr. Hoover's activities, if it is to be as efficient as was the commission for relief in Belgium under Mr. Hoover's direction, it can only be with the wholehearted and unreserved cooperation of all right-thinking citizens."

"It is well to remember that whatever power may be vested in food administration will be granted by the representatives of a free and sovereign people in the belief that the delegation of such power is necessary as part of the effort being put forth by this nation in its endeavor to safeguard, protect, and preserve the Ark of the Covenant of Human Liberty—of which we, more than any nation, are the guardians."

LARGE CANADIAN NICKEL PLANT TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Cooperation Expected to Be Able to Produce 6000 Tons of Refined Nickel Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An enormous nickel smelter and refining plant, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000, to be known as The British-American Nickel Corporation, is to be constructed about 4½ miles northwest of Sudbury. A large amount of Toronto capital will be invested in the new concern, though the British Government controls \$14,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 stock.

It is expected that within two years the corporation will be able to produce 6000 tons of refined nickel annually, and according to a statement made by E. P. Mathewson, general manager, the entire output is to go to the British Government, the International Nickel Company being at the present time its chief source of supply.

The Booth properties and a number of other mines have been purchased, including the Murray, Elsie, Lady Violet, Gertrude, Whistle, Wild Cat, Victor, Blue Lake and Falcons, and the preliminary work is already begun, the engineers having located many millions of tons more than at first anticipated, the chief mine, the Murray, being found to contain 13,000,000 tons instead of 8,000,000, with prospects of even greater extension, and the others to contain about 5,000,000 tons.

Two hundred men are now at work, a machine shop and warehouse are already completed, but as yet those having the building operations in charge cannot determine the size of the plant that will be required. As soon as this can be decided upon, however, the company intends to put on all the men they can secure and rush the plant-erection work to completion.

The rights of the Hibernia process, heretofore used exclusively in Norway, have been purchased for Canada and the United States by the British American Nickel Corporation. This method of refining requires the use of electric power, coal, coke and small chemicals. It will smelt 30 per cent matte and causes no foul gases or liquors.

Four Toronto men are included among the directors of the corporation. Mr. James H. Dunn, a Canadian representing the British Government, and now residing in London, is president; Mr. W. A. Carlyle, former Deputy Minister of Mines, British Columbia, and J. F. Taylor are vice-presidents; Mr. W. H. Coad, secretary-treasurer; Mr. E. P. Mathewson, also a Canadian, general manager; while the directors are Messrs. Allan Garrett and H. Malcolm Hubbard, London, England; Admiral Borsen and Messrs. S. Eyde and V. N. Hydinette, Norway; and Messrs. E. R. Wood, J. S. Lovell, Robert Gowans and R. Home Smith, all of Toronto.

NEW GAS RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PARIS, France—A decree has just received the presidential ratification limiting the supply of gas in every part of France. The gas supply is to be interrupted between the hours of 8:30 and 10 a. m., 2:30 and 5:30 p. m., and from 9:30 in the evening to 4:30 the following morning. Exceptions will be granted by the Minister of Munitions and there will also be possibilities of modification on the recommendation of prefects for reasons of public order or safety. The decree also forbids in hotels and private houses the circulation of hot water except on Saturdays and Sundays. The official announcement of the limitation of the gas supply was received with consternation in Paris, and immediately strong representations were made at the Hotel de Ville as to the impractical nature of the Government measure. The result has been a retraction in favor of Paris which was made known publicly only three hours after the issue of the official decree. The whole incident affords further occasion for criticism of the Minister of Supplies, M. Violette, who apparently decided on a measure which any expert could have told him was impossible of execution in a large city, for technical reasons. The decree is still in force for the rest of the country.

TRACE CRISIS IN HUNGARY

Examination Made of Evidence Available Regarding the Fall of Count Tisza—Great Power in Hungarian Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Bern)—The fall of Count Tisza is admittedly an event of such importance that an examination of such evidence as to its cause as is now available seems desirable, impossible though it is for the observer at a distance to arrive at definite conclusions at the present juncture, especially in view of the extreme complexity of Hungarian politics, and the probability that the real issues at stake have been kept in the background as much as possible.

The main reasons advanced for the resignation of Hungary's "strong man" within a month of the publication of the royal letter confirming him in his office are two in number—the contest concerning franchise reform, and the kindred problem of providing a working basis for the parliamentary session.

It is the latter question which is represented as being the immediate cause of the crisis. It is declared that, having failed to induce a section at least of the opposition to join him, Count Tisza was unable to face the prospect of a parliamentary session of renewed violence without a royal decree, authorizing him to prorogue the House, in his pocket, and that he was unable to obtain from the Crown such plenary powers. This explanation seems open to question, however. It is true that just prior to his fall the Premier hinted at such a solution of the political impasse as the dissolution of Parliament, and at the desirability of an appeal to the country on the franchise question, and that the possibility of such an appeal is still freely talked of in all quarters, the argument being that, as matters stand, no politician will be able to assume the reins of government and face Parliament without such authority.

Count Tisza is said to have demanded; but all this does not necessarily confirm the argument. In the first place Count Tisza is not the man to shrink from a political contest, however violent, and it would be hardly possible for him to meet with opposition greater than any he has yet experienced. He has been fired on in the House before now, and once he marched an armed guard into the Chamber to maintain order. Possibly the present situation would not admit of a repetition of such extreme tactics on either side, but even so it would be difficult for human beings to exceed the clamor that marked the last sitting of the Diet some weeks ago, and the Premier sat through that reading his evening paper. Then again it is not quite easy to see why King Karl should refuse to furnish his Minister with what the latter had reason to suppose would be the only means of carrying on the Government, just after he had written that he saw "no cause to part with a Government which possesses a firm majority in the House," and for whose four years of patriotic work in the interests of the fatherland he expressed his "special recognition and thanks."

Then again with regard to the franchise, the royal letter referred to requested the Premier, it will be remembered, to submit a scheme for "such an extension of the franchise as would be palatable while paying due regard to the reasons d'ordre of the Hungarian State, with the greatness of the times, and the sacrifices made by the people." This request seems, from its wording, capable of almost any construction, but the Opposition hailed it from the first as a call for the most far-reaching democratic reform. Count Tisza, however, replied to it with a program which raised an outcry on account of its narrowness, but which he declared to be the utmost compatible with the maintenance of Magyar predominance in Hungary. He took care, however, to leave himself a loophole for further concessions, and indeed, in the speech he made to his party on the morrow of his fall, outlined a scheme which all were forced to acknowledge differed but slightly from that of the majority of his opponents. Despite all this, however, and the fact that they themselves can never consent in practice to a franchise that would undermine Magyar predominance, the Opposition leaders insist that it was because the Premier's proposal failed to meet the monarch's liberal views that he was forced to resign. The actual facts of the case in this connection seem to be, however, that the royal letter was a real help to Count Tisza in that it provided a pretext for some modification of his hitherto uncompromising attitude toward franchise reform, and thus enabled him to propitiate that section of his own party which was growing restive on that account. The unexpected loyalty to him of the party in his hour of eclipse, with its attendant increase in the difficulties facing the Opposition, is the result.

In short, the popular explanation of the Cabinet crisis in Hungary does not appear able to pass muster altogether, and it becomes desirable to take other clues and possibilities into account, particularly, perhaps, the passing references to "Vienna," which occur here and there in newspaper comments. There is a passage, for instance, in a leading article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which reads: It has been particularly noticed in Hungary, and that with the sensitiveness which springs from the national self-consciousness of the Magyars, that the first news of the impending crisis came, not from the Government, nor from Hungary, but from Vienna; obviously, therefore, from circles in touch with the Crown. The intention seems undoubtedly to be to intimate that the origin of the crisis is to be sought in the Crown, not in the Government. Hints such as this are to be found up and down the German and the Hungarian press, and what they really seem to indicate is a loss of Count Tisza's former control over the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy. Months before, Dr. Lederer, the Berliner Tageblatt's able Vienna correspondent, predicted that the Hungarian Premier's future would depend upon whether or not the tie which bound him to Count Czernin and Count Clam Martinic equaled in strength that which bound him to Burian and Stürgkh. Apparently it did not, and for the moment the tables appear to be turned, the Austrian voice having gained ascendancy in the councils of the Dual Monarchy in place of the Hungarian. It is possible, of course, that the young King-Emperor genuinely desires to grant the franchise to all his Hungarian subjects, Magyar and non-Magyar alike, but if so he must be at complete variance with the traditions of his house, and there are other possible explanations. In the first place, Count Czernin is notoriously intent upon placating Russian sentiment, and obviously a scheme for democratic reform in Hungary may well be designed to contribute to that end. The references to the possibility of such an explanation of the royal franchise scheme are numerous, while the Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent goes even further, and openly refers to the possibility that the scheme really represents an Austrian plot to undermine the power of the Magyars by giving the subject races an opportunity of exerting themselves against them. The Viennese circles who coquette with these races, he writes, do so only because they want to strike at the overpowered Hungarian national State through that channel. The testament of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (to whose circle Count Czernin and Count Martinic belonged) which seems to have been gradually carried into effect, also bequeathed to the Hungarian State the blessings of a really democratic franchise—a measure scarcely in the vein of that very autocratic gentleman ordinarily—only in order to "overload the ship and cause it to sink," as Count Julius Andrássy, the elder, once expressed it on a similar occasion.

If it is tendencies such as these that are really at the back of the proposed franchise reform, it is not surprising that Count Tisza, a Magyar of the Magyars, should have refused to countenance such a measure. Nor does this exhaust all the possible explanations of his resignation. In addition to the franchise, there is the Ausgleich question. After 18 months of struggle Count Tisza had succeeded in arranging with Austria for a long-term economic agreement highly favorable to Hungary, and on the ratification of which depends the possibility of negotiating with Germany the agreements that are to form the basis of "Mitteleuropa." There are elements in Hungary, however, fundamentally opposed to any measure that involves cooperation with Austria, so that the plotting of the Ausgleich through the Diet promised to be a delicate operation such as only Count Tisza with his personal strength and solid parliamentary majority seemed capable of effecting. It is to his consciousness of this and of the great influence so nearly dependent on him that the Premier's independence in other matters has been attributed, and now, therefore, it is being asked whether his resignation does not mean that the ground has been cut away from beneath his feet in this most important direction of all. There are whispers, namely, that Count Czernin has at length secured German assent to the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question; that is, to the union of Russian Poland and Galicia under the Habsburg Crown; and that this may not only involve the establishment of "trialism" in place of the "dualism" on which Count Tisza has always insisted, but may have been attained in return for concessions to Germany which render the carefully drawn-up Ausgleich no longer valid. The explanation which can be advanced for Count Tisza's fall are thus sufficiently varied, and are such as time alone can confirm. In any case there is no sign that, with his following undiminished, he will cease to be a power in Hungarian politics, and indeed, there are some who hold that, like the accomplished duelist he is, he has but made a move to induce his opponents to give him an opening.

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FILE TO AID FOOD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The services of the cinematograph are now to be enlisted on behalf of the food economy campaign. A film entitled "Everybody's Business" has been made by the Western Import Company in the studios of the London Film Company, the producer, Mr. Ralph Dewsbury, having been released from duty with the Royal Flying Corps for the purpose of carrying out the work. The story of the film has been written by Mr. R. Towell. The production has the approval of the Ministry of Food, and is to be shown at 76 cinematograph theaters in London. The story is of the conversion of a self-satisfied middle-class man who comes to understand that the appeal for food economy is meant for people like himself because of a dream he has of submarine attacks on food shops and of long queues waiting for bread rations. A number of well-known actors and actresses are giving their services in order to make the play a success. Mr. Norman McKinnel is the hero, Mr. Gerald du Maurier a soldier son home on leave, and other parts are taken by Mr. Matheson Kelley, Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Renee Kellogg, and Miss Wynne Herbert. Some scenes of actual incidents of the war are portrayed, and of the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Kennedy Jones speaking on the necessity for a reduction of the consumption of food. After paying printing expenses, all the hiring fees from the exhibitors will be given to three charities named by the Food Controller.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRATEGY

Controversy on Command of Sea Participated In by Some of the Leading Authorities on Question in United Kingdom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Before the reforms in the British Admiralty organization took place, which made Sir John Jellicoe chief of the naval staff, and were designed to free him and the other heads of the naval staff as far as possible from administrative work, an interesting controversy was carried on in the Times on naval strategy and the working of the Admiralty. Letters were contributed by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, retired list, one of the greatest authorities on naval strategy, and W. H. Henderson, retired list, Prof. Spencer Wilkinson and others, under the heading "The Command of the Sea." It was generally maintained that the trend of naval war is to control the sea, and that this can only be gained by destroying or neutralizing the action of the enemy's armed ships, and not by making the military aim the control of sea communications (which term refers to the needs of the nation and not merely the needs of the fighting force, as it does in land warfare).

Sir Reginald Custance, in a reply to Lord George Hamilton's contention, that the power of the defensive in submarines, forts and long range guns made disaster almost certain for an attacking fleet, and that to assume that the destruction of the German fleet would have got rid of our submarine difficulty was to ignore the origin and cause of these submarine methods, pointed out that the submarine is dependent on the fleet.

"If the massed fleet is destroyed the action of the submarine is weakened," he said, "because the small craft, and submarines of the victor can come in close and prevent exit by all known devices and the destruction of the German fleet at the battle of Jutland, therefore, would have been a most important preliminary to the solution of the submarine difficulties. Previous to this controversy and leading up to it for many months, the British naval policy had been criticized by the eminent writer on naval strategy, Mr. Arthur Pollen, in the columns of Land and Water. In the issue of that journal for April 26, there appeared a letter signed under the nom de guerre of "Flag Officer." In this the Admiral refers to Mr. Pollen as "almost the only exponent in the press of what most of us (naval officers) consider enlightened naval views," and after expressing the disappointment felt that the doctrines set out "with such assured authority" had not been reflected in the policy of Whitehall and the opinion that the whole issue of the campaign might be jeopardized unless a radical improvement in naval policy were made, he points out that Mr. Pollen's last article hit of "the real cause causes of our misfortunes," i. e., the confusion of functions in the Board of Admiralty. He then summarized the errors pointed out in Mr. Pollen's articles. They are in part:

1. The Admiralty was dominated for 10 years before the war by the "materialist" school of thought, and seems to have drifted into war, in a belief set out by Mr. Churchill in the following terms, "without a battle we had all that the most victorious of battles could give us," and explained later by Mr. Churchill to mean "that it was impossible for a battle fleet to close an enemy battle fleet if the latter were defended by torpedoes, because to do so would expose the undefended bottoms of our ships to underwater attack."

"It seems to be plain now that the Admiralty did hold this doctrine," Flag Officer writes, and he points out in support that the only two flag officers in command in action, who were members of Mr. Churchill's board, acted on it, viz., at the Dogger Bank, the successor in command to Sir David Beatty, when the latter's flagship was injured and withdrew from pursuit owing to the presence of submarines. At the Battle of Jutland the British fleet was not brought into decisive gunnery range on account of the threat of German defensive torpedo tactics (Admiral Jellicoe's speech at the Fishmongers Hall).

"On these two enormously important occasions, therefore, the doctrine of taking no risks prevented a decisive issue from being fought. It can hardly be doubted that the reluctance to take risks arose primarily from the belief that victory was unnecessary."

"2. From this it followed that long-range gunnery gave the only chance of victory. But this theory had no effective system of fire control that would make naval guns effective at such a range."

"3. If in August, 1914, our Admiralty believed victory to be unnecessary, it would naturally have no anxiety to compel the Germans to seek battle. Was this why no blockade policy had been prepared? Counter measures were not taken until the enemy threatened to blockade these islands."

"4. Did we make no real provision for other forms of naval warfare, such as mines, because we thought the mere possession of the strongest fleet was sufficient."

"5. Similarly, was this why our main fleet bases were not closed to underwater assault?"

"6. Just as we took no steps to begin the war by stopping the enemy's

sea supplies, so we, though repeatedly warned, did not make proper provision to protect our own sea supplies against submarine attack."

"7. The Admiralty almost monopolized shipbuilding from the beginning of the war, but built a number of monitors and super battle cruisers of doubtful value without reference to war experience or to the study of how weapons could be used."

"8. Finally, we made an insufficient effort to replace the merchant shipping we were unable to protect."

Having summarized the indictment brought against the military direction of the Navy and characterized the methods adopted as "not written to create public distrust or uneasiness but to try and persuade Whitehall into wiser and sounder courses," "Flag Officer" goes on to say that in this Mr. Pollen had failed by his inability to use his strongest argument. "It is simply this, your readers know Mr. Pollen only as a lucid and brilliant thinker on naval theory. Seamen know him as a creative and original thinker on naval war, whose work, had it been judged by military principle alone, should have been of very great value to us during this war."

Seventeen years ago Mr. Pollen, struck by the great ranges at which naval guns were used in the South African war, as compared with their use on board ship began a series of investigations which he carried on for 12 years and included the solving of two master problems, the outcome of long range fire, which he saw to be inevitable, and which if not solved would make naval warfare in the future "prolonged, inconclusive and futile."

For these two problems (Land and Water, Jan. and 11) viz., the difficulty of predicting means of instrumental vision that would be effective in the bad and shifting visibility to be expected in northern latitudes, and next, that of keeping the range accurately while opposing ships are maneuvering, either voluntarily or under the compulsion of torpedo attack, Mr. Pollen found that many experts believed to be not only the best, but the only solution. The Admiralty, however, refused even to try the perfected system which had been worked out from 1906 to 1910 between Mr. Pollen and the Navy, for "Mr. Pollen, though outside the Navy, had, by his mastery of this subject, forced himself into the position of chief of the only constructive staff the British Navy possessed for the study and evolution of fire control."

The perfection of the system was carried out by the cooperation of the best knowledge in the Navy, by experiments at sea in naval ships, and under the direction and help of many of the most brilliant of our captains and gunnery officers. The writer then goes on to make his point "why," he asks, "was this system, produced in these circumstances, and endorsed by such authority, left untried both before and during the war?" Briefly, because naval armament and naval gunnery and everything connected with it was under one official, the Director of Naval Ordnance. In the years 1907 to 1912 neither of the officers who held this post were acknowledged experts in fire control. They therefore, leaning towards advice which saved asking for money, declined inquiry into, or demonstration of the Pollen theory, even when perfected. "Such a policy sounds inexplicable, but it is a perfectly natural result of handing over to the same man responsibility for the military objective, namely a system of gunnery best suited to action, and the civil objective, the supply of the largest amount of warlike material at the lowest cost. Had the military requirements of gunnery been considered quite independently of financial questions, this decision would never have been made." "Flag Officer" then points out the moral, which is that the chief command must be organized on a scientific basis.

There must be absolute distinction "between the authority responsible for the military handling of the Navy, and the authority responsible for its material supply." Next, "we must recognize what the wisdom of our ancestors discovered, to wit, that the employment of sea force is surrounded by so many and such subtle problems that the supreme control cannot be entrusted to a single individual, but must be carried on by a board, the chief professional member of which, though the chief, is only primus inter pares."

"Flag Officer" then goes on to recommend two bodies, a board of admiralty and a board of supply. The former to consist, "as formerly, of the four sea lords, and its civilian members with the sea lords working daily,

almost constantly, together as a military committee."

Special duties are allocated to each Sea Lord, i. e.:

a. The First—Chief duties of command.
b. Second—Protection of trade.
c. Third—Distribution of fleet and blockade.
d. Fourth—Insuring all weapons of fleet employed according to the best methods.

These duties would entail a war staff for a; an anti-submarine organization for b; a portion of the present war staff for c; new staffs for fire control, gunnery, mines, torpedoes and aircraft for d.

The members of the Board of Supplies would be occupied with: one, building, equipment and repair of warships; another, guns and ammunition; a third, coal, stores, etc.; a fourth, supply of aircraft; a fifth, torpedoes and mines; a sixth, building of merchant ships. This board also to control all questions of personnel, bar promotions and commands. By these methods, "Flag Officer" claimed that the military control would be entirely apart. "But the essence of the matter would be that the four sea lords and the board should confer daily and several times daily, so that the executive action they took should reflect not only on the wisdom, but particularly the experience of the Navy as a whole." "Only so," he continues, "can our naval forces be put to their best use—and this should be of course decisive—only so can naval counsel become of equal authority with military counsel in determining a joint strategy of the war."

"Flag Officer's" letter was to have been replied to by Mr. Pollen in the issue of Land and Water for May 2, but the article which gave "detailed arguments for making a change in organization and personnel at the Admiralty," was refused publication by the censor. This created considerable stir and formed the subject of debate in the press and in Parliament on May 9. On May 14 Sir Edward Carson announced the Admiralty changes in organization, in Parliament, thereby admitting the need for change. It is one thing of course to criticize and recommend, but quite another to shoulder the responsibility. Mr. Churchill, in defending the late board against Admiral Custance wrote that "the paralysis of the naval offensive lies in no small degree with those whose senseless outcry at the loss of a few obsolete ships checked naval enterprise, and quenched Admiralty enterprise."

"With the result that for nearly two years only one aggressive was attempted."

EXEMPTION URGED FOR SKILLED WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Prominent manufacturers and employers of labor are asking that "essential workers" be exempted from conscription in order that the future industrial welfare of Canada may not be interfered with under the proposed plan of selective draft. While most industrial men are in favor of conscription, they point out that after the war conditions will be much more difficult to reorganize if there is not some nucleus on which the staple industries can depend for a certain amount of efficiency to carry on the workshops and factories; that employees vitally necessary to any productive enterprise should be exempted, and that the employers of labor should be permitted to state to a local tribunal which men they consider should be allowed to remain at their benches and machines, or, in other words, the Government and industrial leaders must cooperate. They argue that even though a man is anxious to go to the front, his employer should be able to keep him at home if his service in the industrial life of Canada seems more important. If this is not done, it is contended that as intelligent and skilled workers are always the first to respond to the military call, that only the "make-shifts" will remain. They point out, too, that the Allies have all taken such preventive measures in order that industrial difficulty may not be serious when the time for readjustment comes.

AUTHORITY FOR HOME GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The various "Home Guard" organizations of Atlanta will be clothed with police authority as a result of an ordinance passed by the General Council at the request of Mayor Candler.

Reputation:

The real significance of a good reputation lies in the fact that there is real character behind it.

Our aim has been to satisfy every customer, for the good words of such a one mean other sales and that is good business.

After the piano is sold, we are not satisfied until we know the purchaser is satisfied.

Forty-three years of piano selling without a voice of dissatisfaction shows there is a solid foundation to our reputation.

Seven stores on the Pacific Coast. Easy terms of purchase in all of them.

PIANOS PLAYERS MUSIC The Wiley B. Allen Co. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS 1209 Washington Street, Oakland, Calif. Stories Also at San Jose San Francisco Los Angeles Portland, Ore.

NEW ZEALAND'S FLAX INDUSTRY

Possibilities of Phormium Tenax
as Substitute for Sisal in Mak-
ing of Binder Twine—One of
Dominion's Greatest Assets

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In 1898, John Holmes, New Zealand's official pioneer in phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, carried samples of the strong fiber to Washington, shook hands with President McKinley, and then dismissed the United States as a competitor in a few words to his own Government. Now, almost 20 years later, a Mexican corner in sisal hemp and the cry of the harvester trust, have forced Congress to weigh the possibilities of phormium tenax as a substitute for sisal in the making of binder twine.

In the interval, the despised flax has passed from an almost unknown fiber into one of the most prized assets of New Zealand, enabling the Dominion, in addition to making cordage for herself, to export in one year \$722,000 worth of the prepared phormium tenax and \$65,000 of the raw, one of the by-products.

John Holmes' comment on the question of the United States as a possible rival in the growing of New Zealand flax was curiously accurate as a two-decade prophecy. He wrote:

"The cultivation in America of phormium tenax is not likely to develop into any commercial value, and no competition in that direction need be considered."

Mr. Holmes found that the fiber of which he was the trade ambassador—seeking orders for the roughly prepared material—was not unknown to Washington. In February, 1893, Mr. C. R. Dodge had reported to the United States' Department of Agriculture: "The New Zealand flax fiber has been used in the construction of the 'staff,' or outer covering of the principal World's Fair Buildings at Chicago. It is used to toughen and hold together the plaster and other materials which, when combined, form this building material."

When the New Zealander called on Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and inquired as to the result of the progress in the cultivation of fiber plants he was "astonished to learn that the experimental operations were discontinued in Washington, but the Department of Agriculture was assisting in similar operations in California. From the printed reports kindly furnished by Mr. Wilson I find," he continues, "that phormium tenax has been grown in California for several years, and 'lives in many localities; in some cases its green leaves are used instead of rope for tying vines. This, however, is of limited extent, and so far as I could understand, the cultivation of the plant is on a very restricted scale."

As the result of travels through Australia, Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Canada and the United States, Mr. Holmes brought the claims of the flax before hundreds of practical men and interested many inventors in the business of \$1750 and \$2500 offered for an improved process of preparing the fiber. He found that the compulsory grading of the fiber was an absolute necessity. One sentence from Mr. Holmes' report on the use of New Zealand flax (it was then called hemp) for cordage, in Australia, gives the actual experience of a Victorian firm of manufacturers: "They informed me that, wherever introduced, the binder twine made from New Zealand hemp gave the utmost satisfaction."

An Australia was mentioned in Congress as a place from which phormium tenax roots and seed could be imported to lay the foundation of fiber cultivation in America, it is instructive to note that the Commonwealth has not awakened to the wonderful richness of the New Zealand plant.

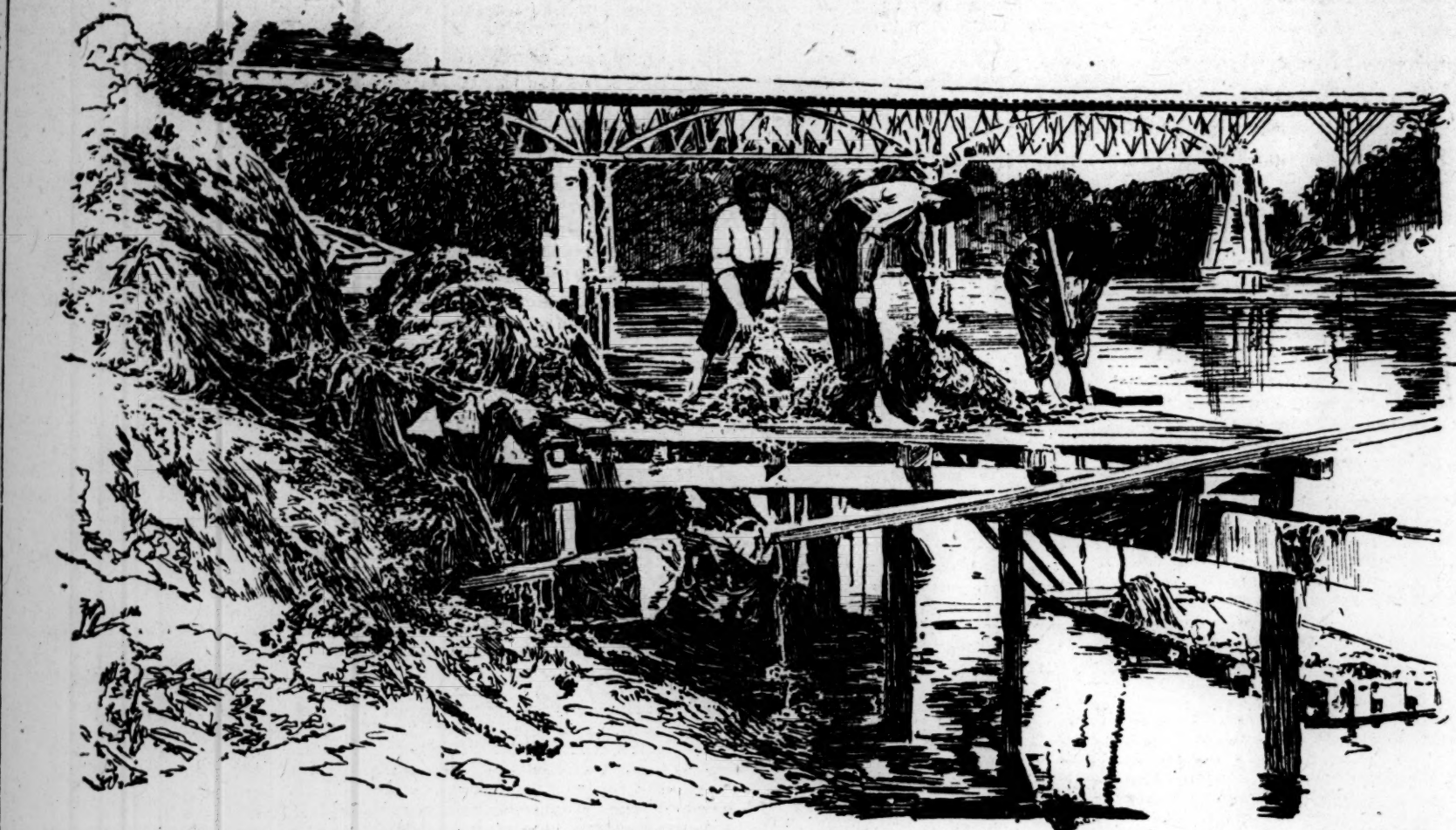
In 1915 the Commonwealth imported \$139,411 worth of the flax and \$11,912 of the raw, or about \$151,300; its factories use large quantities in making cordage, etc.; the Commonwealth offers a bounty of 10 per cent of the market value on New Zealand fiber grown in Australia; and the Interstate Commission has urged its cultivation—yet no amount of bountiful persuasion has resulted in phormium tenax!

It has been abundantly proved that the fiber can be grown in the Commonwealth—the street gardens of Melbourne are full of sturdy proofs of acclimatization, and if further evidence were necessary it could be found in the report of the Australian Interstate Commission on cordage, in which may be read: "It has been proved that the phormium tenax will grow with vigor in many parts of Australia but although the State Departments of Agriculture have made efforts to promote its introduction no material success has so far been achieved."

In June, 1906, an article in the Journal of Agriculture of Victoria, stated: "Phormium tenax is one of the most hardy plants introduced, and there is no difficulty in finding suitable soil in most parts of the State. . . . There should be no difficulty in getting soil to suit the class of plants available. . . . Large tracts of suitable land are available for this purpose, and beyond preparing, fencing and planting, nothing further is needed, except an occasional stirring of the soil."

Several years ago, when prices for hemp and other fiber were high, Victoria planted 50 acres at Leonatha with phormium tenax, but prices dropped again and just before the experiment could have justified itself—it takes about four years before the flax can be cut—the area was plowed up.

Before closing this review of Australia's lost opportunity, the way in which the Interstate Commission's report on the cordage industry drove home a lesson should prove interesting:



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by courtesy of H. J. Manson, New Zealand Trade Commissioner

Washing stripped flax, New Zealand

From an employment point of view, the industry does not compare favorably with many other local industries. The amount paid in wages (in 1913) represents but 14.1 per cent of the value of the output. This would be a matter of little importance if the raw material necessary for the industry were purchased to any extent in Australia—but that is not the case. . . .

The commission is of opinion that, under the present conditions, this industry is not, in itself, of much economic or industrial advantage. It may, however, lead to the local production of flax, and other fibers in quantity; and thus have a value of providing a home market for these products.

Large areas of land in various parts of New Zealand are under phormium tenax and there are many mills in connection with the preparation of fiber. Figures obtained from two sources—Mr. H. J. Manson, the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Melbourne, and the New Zealand Official Year Book—indicate the value to the Dominion of phormium tenax. In comparing the export figures for three years it must be remembered that the pressure on freight in war time has greatly interfered with normal expansion.

Phormium-Tenax	Tow	Flax & Tow
Tons Value	Tons Value	Tons Value
1913.. 28,092	\$721,924	6,299 \$15,138
1914.. 19,702	\$552,214	4,228 \$7,016
1915.. 23,220	\$71,821	3,465 \$8,438

When Captain Cook visited New Zealand, he was much interested in phormium tenax and left the following description (preserved in Sir James Hector's book on the New Zealand fiber): "The country produced a grass plant, like flags, of the nature of hemp or flax, but inferior in quality to either. Of this the natives make clothing, lines, etc."

A popular and modern description of the flax will be found in the New Zealand Shipping and Commerce annual review for 1916 which says:

"Phormium tenax grows well in all classes of soil, but is particularly prolific in heavy and swamp lands. The plant differs in every essential from the hemp-producing plants. The leaves from which the fiber is extracted are long and sword-shaped, moderately pliable and of great tensile strength. The fiber is imbedded in tough vegetable matter containing a gum and a staining matter, and the greatest difficulty in the extraction of the fiber is to remove the gum, vegetable refuse and dyeing matter without injuring the fiber. Phormium tenax was really the first product of New Zealand to be shipped for export, its value both for cordage and textile purposes being instantly recognized."

"It can be grown from either seed or roots. In the first instance it takes from six to eight years to mature, according to the soil, and in the second from four to six years. After being cut or harvested it takes three or four years before the plants are again ready for cutting."

"A good average crop will yield from 30 to 40 tons of green leaf an acre, and once the plant is established it will stand up against any adverse element except fire. The first waste material is made from the gum and dye extracted have not yet been fully tested, but are supposed to be extensive."

Having mentioned that no way has yet been found of separating the fiber from the waste products by chemical means, the article describes the crude methods still in existence and states that by these methods 8½ tons of raw material are required to produce one ton of fiber and 4 hundredweight of tow.

"The leaf is cut with a sickle and tied in bundles of about 10 pounds weight,

the cut being made within about 6 inches of the crown of the plant, to avoid too heavy bleeding of the gum and dye, which is deleterious to the fiber. The leaves are graded in from two to four qualities, assorted into lengths and then fed to the strippers, an average of about 24 hundredweight being fed an hour by expert feeders. It then travels on an endless chain to the stamping washers, which feed it out by a second chain, and the hemp is then tied into hanks and left to dry.

"When fairly dry it is removed to the fields for bleaching, the hanks being spread in long rows and left to the weather to complete this portion of the work, which generally occupies a week or eight days. It is then re-hanked and carted to the scutching sheds for the removal of all dust and short fiber, etc. The hemp is then ready for market and is packed in bales weighing about four hundredweight each."

In Mr. Joseph Knight's paper in the Victorian Journal of Agriculture (previously referred to in this article) he emphasizes the fact that there are hill and swamp varieties, and that care must be taken not to plant hill varieties in low-lying land and swamp varieties on the hills.

The one essential is sufficient moisture—a running stream, a partly drained swamp or a humid climate. Common swamp flax has coarse, drooping, loose leaves, and generally blunt points; in hill flax the leaves are erect, droop slightly at the tip, and have a sharp point. Sir James Hector declared that the phormium tenax which grows on high ground was in general finer and more easily stripped than that found in swamps.

If the United States intends to import the flax plants from New Zealand, it is worth noting that of the two methods, "seedlings" and "division of roots," Mr. Knight says that the latter is generally recognized as the better. "A well grown plant," he says, "will give from 50 to 100 sets, and by careful selection the best quality of plants could be secured. This is most important for those about to plant. . . . as it is generally recognized in New Zealand that only a portion of the plants growing are of sufficient value, from a fiber-producing point of view, for the labor incurred in its extraction."

The seed process requires a longer time to bring plants to maturity. "While it may be considered reasonable to expect a cutting in a plantation when from three to four years old, it would take much longer with seedling plants."

Mr. Knight says that the most suitable time for planting is the autumn, but when that is not convenient early spring may be adopted.

In cutting the flax the outside leaves of each shoot (of which there are a number in each plant) should be cut just below where the green portion ends, and the three center leaves of each shoot should not be cut.

Although no late and reliable figures are at present available as to the yield per acre, a rough estimate gives from 12 to 18 tons of green leaves from uncultivated ground, and as much as 50 tons from a carefully planted and cultivated plantation. In New Zealand a large proportion of the leaves are cut from plantations on private lands, the owners of the land receiving a royalty.

As an illustration of the relative values of manila and phormium tenax, a Victorian expert who has studied the fiber question said that the best rope made in Victoria (white rope used in ships) was made from manila hemp; the second quality rope half from manila and half from New Zealand fiber; the third quality was entirely composed of the New Zealand fiber.

If one goes back to Mr. John Holmes' instructive comparisons are available; it is possible that today the New Zealand fiber would show a much better percentage than in 1898, because better treated and graded. Having ascertained from a United States report that there were on an average 650 sisal plants to an acre, 33 leaves to a plant, and 60 pounds of fiber to each 1000 leaves—or 1287 pounds of clean fiber to an acre each year, Mr. Holmes comments:

"In view of the small percentage of clean fiber obtained from the sisal plant, and the length of time occupied in its preparation, together with the heavy outlay for machinery and plant, I see no reason why New Zealand hemp should not be able to compete successfully with sisal in supplying the requirements of binder-twine and cordage manufacturers."

The most valuable guide, however, is the following test obtained by Mr. Holmes of the relative strength of the following fibers: Manila, Italian, New Zealand, Sisal and European. Though the test may be less valuable now owing to changes in manufacture, the thoroughness of Messrs. Frost Brothers (rope manufacturers and yarn-spinners of London) may be gauged by the fact that they took 50 yards of each fiber, all spun 25-thread, and by the same machinery, and showed the average of each 10 yards. The average of the tests per yard, was as follows: Manila, 245; Italian, 221; New Zealand, 143; Sisal, 128; European, 122.

ITALIAN MINISTRY HELD TO BE WEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Corriere della Sera has a leading article dealing with the conviction which the Italian press has shown to be prevalent in many quarters, that the Government has displayed weakness in dealing with the internal situation during the war, and with the forces in the country which do not favor a war policy. This feeling has expressed itself during the last few days in resolutions and memorials on the subject forwarded to the Prime Minister from associations and meetings in all parts of the country and especially on the occasion of the second anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war.

The solemnity and the fervor with which the second anniversary of Italy into the world war was celebrated gave a high and reassuring character to these manifestations, says the writer in the Corriere. Everybody recognized that there had been no idea of festivity in these celebrations and that after two years of heavy sacrifices and severe struggle there could be no exaltation of war for war's sake and no pleasure at the thought of entering the third year of the struggle, for the desire for peace was a profound instinct of humanity, the foundation of their civil consciousness. That which they had wished to celebrate was their unshakable faith in the just cause for which Italy was fighting and for which she must conquer. They had wished to reaffirm the magnitude of the undertaking to which they had lent themselves and the absolute necessity for carrying it through with all their strength. And this reaffirmation had been made by those who had as a rule some one dear to them at the front, or who had experienced some loss; each one had suffered in greater or less degree from all that war entailed.

ARGENTINA FARMERS URGED TO SOW WHEAT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The wheat crisis, which is making itself felt strongly in all parts of the world, has caused the European nations to watch with more than usual anxiety the crop prospects in Argentina. Among the exporting countries which have had deficient crops, the Argentine Republic has especially suffered. The last crop was the third bad one, large areas of cultivated land yielding nothing.

The three regions which suffered most were the provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Cordoba. In these provinces the crop was such a failure that the Government has been compelled to distribute seed free in order that farmers in these sections may continue the cultivation of wheat.

The Argentine Government is doing everything within its power toward doing its share in relieving the wheat shortage. Farmers are being given seed and urged to cultivate wheat, and the railroads have undertaken to help the officials in their campaign, so that it is hoped that the next crop will find the country in a position greatly to increase its exports.

FARMERS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has made arrangements with the Transcontinental Railway to build a siding half a mile long to run into the center of the Kapuskasing settlement for returned soldiers.

In Northern Ontario. The site chosen is about 60 miles from Cochrane and directly opposite the Dominion experimental farm, containing 1000 acres, 200 of which are in crop. The houses are to be built on the east bank of the river, and lumber and other material for the construction of 30 has already been sent to the district.

Mr. Ferguson says "the men will work and clear a certain portion and grow enough to keep the community and will spend the winter clearing their own land of bush, and before another year is out we hope to have the men's farms all ready for cultivation."

Speaking generally, Mr. Ferguson says the crops in Northern Ontario are much beyond expectation, and that the fireswept district of last year has been rebuilt and the crop acreage is greater than before.

HOUSTON TO IMPROVE PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOUSTON, Tex.—The City Commission of Houston has appropriated \$10,000 for park improvements. It is proposed to construct swimming pools, purchase and install playground equipment and beautify the city parks.

BUMPER CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pennsylvania is doing its bit to feed the nation and its allies. The response of the farmers of the State to increase their crops has resulted in a record-breaking year, as shown in a forecast by Charles E. Patton, Secretary of Agriculture. While conditions in the State have not been so favorable for wheat, rye and hay during June, the potato crop is a bumper one and will, it is estimated, yield an increase of nearly 100 per cent over that of last year. The crop is estimated at 36,000,000 bushels, and this estimate does not take into consideration the yield that will come from home gardens.

The corn crop will also be close to the record for the State. The estimate now is that there will be about 61,210,000 bushels as against 54,961,000 bushels last year. Oats show an increase of about 7,000,000 bushels, making a total for this grain of 39,500,000 bushels, while buckwheat has broken all records with a yield of 6,474,000 bushels, an increase of 2,000,000 over last year.

REGISTRATION PLANS
MADE FOR HAWAII
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Brig-Gen. E. H. Crowder, provost marshal-general in charge of registration and selective draft, has set July 31 as the day for registration in Hawaii. This announcement was made at a meeting of the central registration board, appointed by Gov. L. E. Pinkham and headed by Will Wayne, secretary to the Governor.

Sheriff Charles H. Rose of Oahu and sheriffs of the other islands have been named as heads of county registration boards. Other members of these boards will be deputy sheriffs. The central board at Honolulu will supervise the work all over the islands.

Consuls of the various nationalities in Honolulu are helping in making translations. Several Chinese and Japanese residents have offered their services as translators.

The enforcement of the registration law in Hawaii will be taken care of by the United States attorney and marshal, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General's office in Washington.

CHEYENNE TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Cheyenne during the week of July 23-28 is to combine the celebration of its twenty-first annual Frontier Days shows with the celebration of its golden anniversary. The reunion of its pioneers and the dedication of the Jim Baker cabin, which by the act of the last Legislature was removed from its original site near Snake River, Wyo., to Frontier Park in Cheyenne, is to be the opening feature of the Wild West celebration.

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which prevails among the people. A limited political outlook, the unfortunate relic of a state of things which seemed to have been overcome but which has proved not to have been, does not distinguish between the toleration which is customary in normal times and the discipline necessary in war time as two separate things, or it shuts its eyes to dangers and tries blandishments on the enemies within the country, undecided whether to discount the damage such people may do or to rush into extreme measures. A calm and resolute attitude, the war continues, is worth more than frantic efforts and often is sufficient to do away with the need for them.

Too great indulgence towards those guilty of treacherous intention only encourages the enemies within the country and increases the discouragement of the other more sane part of the nation which abhors the idea of regarding the war as merely an episode in political experience. Without wishing to give strength to such suspicions the writer says the doubt remains whether the Government is not letting itself be taken in tow, rather than leading. The announcement has just been made that the Austrians and Germans dwelling on the Ligurian Coast shall be removed to some place giving less scope for their possible activities, an official confession, the Corriere remarks, of an unjustifiable and astounding piece of delay. The article goes on to declare the need for great changes in the officials of the bureaucracy and cites the example set by the army, where officer after officer who proved incompetent was ruthlessly removed from his command. The Government, it states, must have a war policy and require from its citizens the discipline which the Supreme Command requires from its soldiers, and the subordination of all other considerations to the exigencies of victory, a course of action in which the Supreme Command has again set an example. Ministerial crises are not wanted, but the Government should not take advantage of the fact that the country does not want a ministerial crisis.

APPROVAL GIVEN BOND WORKERS

Part Taken by Women in the Campaign and in Military Census Service Commended—Equal Pay Question Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the month of June, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City underwrote \$120,000 worth of Liberty bonds, collected \$22,000 and presented a Y. M. C. A. unit to the mobilization camps at Plattsburg and Niagara Falls, and in the military census took charge of 400 registration bureaus at which 11,700 women served as registrars without pay.

In the census work, according to a message sent by Mark D. Stiles, director of census at Westchester County, to Mrs. William Belknap who with the suffragists of that county was responsible for the entire taking of the military census, women have shown that they are as well fitted, both by inclination and ability, to perform public service as men. Mr. Stiles believes that in the days to come women will continue to display the same ardent and patriotic devotion in other fields of service that they have shown in taking the State military census.

"You and those associated with you," writes Mr. Stiles, "have given the people of this State and county an object lesson in high efficiency and patriotic fervor that cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all. Personally I never saw an equally efficient organization formed for any purpose, and desire to commend you especially for the splendid executive ability shown in conducting a task burdened with the most exacting requirements."

Equal pay for women employees taken on in the place of men is the object of an appeal made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to Mr. Redfield, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels. This appeal is made in pursuance of the work of the association in looking after labor conditions of women in war service. In his reply, Secretary Daniels said: "I can assure you that there is no intention on the part of this department to discriminate against women employees. All positions in the department are graded and the same rate of pay applies to each position, regardless of the sex of the incumbent."

An unofficial poll of the editors and publishers assembled at the convention of the New York Press Association in Ithaca, showed a vote of 288 for and 87 against granting woman suffrage at the next New York State election.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis at Buffalo passed by a large majority a resolution indorsing woman suffrage.

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BATTLE PLANE FLEET PROVIDED

House Approves Aviation Program Without Debate and Without a Record Vote — Millions Appropriated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In less than five hours of debate, and without casting a record vote, the House of Representatives on Saturday passed the Aviation Bill enlarging the Signal Corps and creating a great fleet of battle planes. The sum of \$640,000,000 is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act. The bill is now ready for the Senate. The House set a precedent in American legislative annals by passing a bill carrying such a large appropriation without days of debate.

In addition to carrying the huge appropriation for building a great fleet of United States air flyers, the bill authorizes the President to appoint men to the aviation section from any military branch, or from civil life; it provides for the maintenance of an enlarged and better force, either by voluntary enlistment or by draft, and gives to the War Department blanket authority for a number of things which it was not thought necessary to reveal in debate on the floor of the House. The measure which passed the House was drawn in secret by the House Military Affairs Committee, working with officers of the Signal Corps and officials of the War Department.

Senate leaders indicate that they will demand and get prompt action in the Senate. Senator John Sharp Williams today counseled haste.

"I hope and have reason to hope," he said a few hours before the House voted, "that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If it is not perfectly right it can be made right, but the main thing is to make a start."

So anxious were the members of the House to pass the bill that they tried to get a vote on it before it had been read by the clerk, an unusual procedure in that body. Members declared their confidence in the Military Affairs Committee when efforts were made to have details of the bill discussed on the floor. When informed by Congressmen Dent and Kahn of the committee that the War Department had approved the measure and requested that details be kept secret, the House made an uproarious request for a chance to vote. The leaders were on the point of granting this when several members indicated a desire to talk.

No amendments were adopted except with the approval of the committee. The principal changes made were provisions that the draft should apply to none over 31 years of age or under 21 years of age; that the act be limited to the existing emergency; that the appropriation be available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, instead of indefinitely; that the bill give the President power to raise the forces by voluntary enlistment or by draft.

An effort by Representative Hubert of New York to provide that no one should be made to fly without his consent was rejected.

Representative Kahn, in speaking against the Hubert amendment, declared there are certain people in the Nation who own their own machines. "The Government should have the power," he said, "to command them to give their services to their country. Gentlemen say this service is hazardous. It is no more hazardous than service in the infantry or in the artillery. No one would say that we should not draft men because their duties would be hazardous."

As passed the measure confers on the Administration full powers to acquire lands and develop plans for the construction of the apparatus needed. It leaves to the discretion of the President the formation of the various units. It provides also "that nothing in this act shall operate to decrease the present authorized strength of the Regular Army or National Army heretofore authorized by law."

The Aviation Bill was sent to Chairman Dent of the Committee on Military Affairs July 4. Congressman Hubert pointed out that it was passed on "the Fourth of July for France."

PLATE PRINTERS UNION CONVENES

Business sessions will occupy the first three days of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union of the United States and Canada which opened at the Hotel Brewster this morning. Matters of importance relating to the work being done at this time in the departments of revenue and currency for the United States Government and for the Canadian Government at Ottawa, are to be discussed.

An exhibition of the craftsmanship of these workers is to be held in the Boston Public Library during the week. Later it will be placed in all of the large cities of the United States and Canada. A harbor trip on Thursday and an automobile trip over the Paul Revere road on Friday have been planned. The convention will close with the annual dinner on Saturday night.

WAGE AGREEMENT ADJUSTED

At the semiannual meeting of District Assembly 30, Knights of Labor, yesterday District Sec.-Treas. Thomas H. Canning announced that the new agreement of the freight handlers and roundhouse employees of the Boston & Maine had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the men. District Master

Workman M. J. Hallissy reported that the freight clerks of Local Assembly 1793 are expecting a conference with the B. & M. management on a new wage schedule. Mr. Canning was elected delegate to the national convention at Washington in November, and M. J. Hallissy alternate.

ARGENTINA INVITES UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the invitation of the Argentine Government the American squadron under Rear Admiral Caperton now at Montevideo, will visit Buenos Aires.

REAL ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Augustus Hemmenway et al., trustees, the four-story stone and brick mercantile property situated at 76-78 High Street, together with 3335 square feet of land extending through to Matthews Street. The total assessment is \$68,000, of which \$50,000 is applied on the land. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers.

Messrs. Draper and Dowling have also purchased, through the firm of Foote & Bigelow, the large frame residence property owned by Thomas T. and James T. C. Baldwin, trustees, situated at 332 Chestnut Avenue, Brighton District. The land contains 34,776 square feet, on which there is a frame stable; all assessed for \$30,000.

MANUFACTURING PLANT LEASED

A lease for a term of years has been granted by the Freeman J. Doe estate to Herbert F. Roberts, of the modernized four-story and basement brick building on Richmond, Fulton Place and Fulton Street. This entire building will be used in addition to the six-story building which Mr. Roberts has used for a number of years at 104 Fulton Street, in the manufacture of candy. The new building is one of the most modern and complete in the country, with an abundance of light, also an arrangement to flood the floors for cleaning every day. W. H. Ballard & Co. represented the lessor and Claude C. Leitner the lessee.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Papers have just gone to record from Joseph J. McSweeney to Max Freedman, deed coming through Walter D. Hannigan, transferring title to the two four-story and basement brick houses and 4099 square feet of land, located at 34 and 36 Anderson Street, West End. Total taxed value is \$34,000 of which \$12,200 is carried on the land.

Sale has been closed on a small property in the South End, belonging to Charles Solomon. It consists of a 2½-story and basement brick house and 829 square feet of land, at 31 Middlesex Street, taxed for \$3600 with \$1700 of that amount on the land. Paul P. Harold is the new owner.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

Gottlieb Gehring has sold one of his frame houses on Belmont Terrace, West Roxbury, to Donald McClellan. The property is assessed for a total of \$6000, and the 3320 square feet of land carries \$1300 of that amount.

An improved property has been sold at 17 Savin Street, Roxbury, owned by Catherine A. Kelley et al., and assessed for \$3700, of which \$900 is carried on the 2376 square feet of land. The buyer is Carl E. Rasmussen.

Final papers have this day gone to record from Elizabeth Corcoran to Clara F. Dodge in the sale of the 2½-story frame house, also a 1½-story frame house at 297 and 299 Eustis Street, Roxbury, carrying a total assessment of \$3000, of which \$1500 applies on 3721 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 14, 1917:

Transactions	Mvgs	Amount
July 9.....	58	\$57,000
July 10.....	23	24,405
July 11.....	85	41,405
July 12.....	182	381,391
July 13.....	91	108,835
July 14.....	114	170,821
July 15.....	44	87,870
Totals.....	571	\$1,045,122
Same week 1916.....	422	1,195,708
Same week 1915.....	526	1,510,904
Wk endg July 7, '17.....	177	1,025,678

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were plentiful at the fish pier today, but prices held high. Swordfish arrivals: Mabelle Leavitt 72 fish, Reliance 36, Lafayette 74, Gleaner 83, and Ethel Marian 51. Mackerel arrivals: Victor 38,000 pounds small, Geisha 25,000, Dorcas 10,000, Nirvana 16,000, Emilia D. 14,000, and Phelomina 10,000. Groundfish arrivals: Str. Billow 68,300 pounds, schooners Blanche 27,500, Ralph Russell 29,000, James R. Clark 24,200, Hortense 15,800, W. H. Moody 30,500, Matthew S. Greer 49,000, Genesta 7500, Waltham 6000, Progress 26,500, Annie Perry 27,800, Olivia Sears 5500, Laura Enos 3300, and Gertrude de Costa 26,000. The Waltham also had 4000 tilefish and one swordfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6@7, steak cod \$10.50@12, market cod \$6@7, pollock \$7.50@8.50, large hake \$7@8, small hake \$5@6, and cusk \$7.50. Swordfish sold at 18@18½ cents per pound, and small mackerel 8@8½ cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Ruth 130,000 pounds fresh fish, Governor Foss 150,000, John J. Fallon 55,000 salted fish, 60,000 fresh fish, British schooner Ethel M. Bradley 350,000 pounds salted cod from Channel, N. F., and the following with mackerel: Orion 65 bbls, Veda McKown 25, M. F. Curtis 95.

ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL TO WAR

Peace-Loving People Aroused by German Attacks—Strength of Army and Navy Forces That She Has Developed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—With the possible exception of the Chileans, who have some of the fighting traits of the Araucanian Indians, the South Americans are not a belligerent people. The revolutions which have occurred in the past, and which now are infrequent, have had political behind them rather than militaristic motives. The part which distinguished South Americans have taken in late years in international peace conferences has indicated the temper of the people. As a rule they prefer to do their fighting in the garments of the lawyer or politician, rather than in khaki of the soldier. This is particularly true of the Brazilians, who have engaged in only one great war and that for preservation of their invaded lands.

The European war and the events connected with the U-boat manner of warfare especially, have aroused the Brazilians, whose leanings have been on the side of the allied powers, to renewed preparations for military and naval defense. The entrance of the United States into the world conflict stirred the country even more deeply than did their natural predilection for France or the participation of Portugal. For some time the storm of protest against the inhumanity of the submarine warfare as carried on by Germany had been brewing in Brazil. Immediately after the Lusitania was sunk, the Central Club in Rio de Janeiro, composed of Americans, British, Germans, Brazilians and other nationalities, passed a resolution virtually expelling and excluding from membership the Germans, revealing not only the foreign feeling but also the sentiment that one heard expressed among Brazilians generally. The papers voiced the indignation of the people at the sinkings of neutral merchant ships, and the consequent loss of the defenses.

One heard also more favorable comment relative to the Monroe Doctrine, and the public men spoke of the need of closer affiliation between the northern and southern Republics. It needed only the attacks upon Brazilian shipping to fan into flame the war sentiment, and the breaking of Brazilian neutrality and the union of the big southern republic with her northern neighbor in coast defense, comprised an act that was almost universally favored in Brazil.

The strength of the army and navy which Brazil brought to the war is of interest, not simply because of the things this republic can accomplish by way of influence and actual fighting, but also as an indication of the talent of these people in military and naval arrangement. Those who know the Brazilians are inclined to believe that they will contest their rights for peace and democracy with determination and bravery.

The scheme of organization of the Brazilian Army was changed in 1908, the old voluntary system which had been in vogue for imperial times, and which had been found inadequate to secure the necessary troops on a peace footing being changed to virtually a compulsory service regime. In accordance with this law of Jan. 4, 1908, every citizen of Brazil, between the ages of 21 and 44, may be drafted by the Government to serve in peace or war, under one of three branches of military. In the first line or active army and its reserve men between 21 and 30 years of age may be drawn; the second line includes men and reserves from 30 to 37, while the National Guard takes Brazilians from 37 to 44 years old. Although the last military law had not been put in force to its full extent up to the time of Brazil's breaking off of neutrality with Germany, the effect has been pronounced in securing on a peace footing of 32,000 men and 2626 commissioned officers, with 20,000 of the first reserve called up annually for maneuvers, and a war strength of enlistment of upward of 500,000 men.

The troops are divided into 15 regiments of infantry, 13 cavalry regiments, five regiments of field artillery, together with five battalions of four companies of engineers, all subdivided according to the most modern military ideas of effectiveness. The armament is also quite up to date. The War Department is carefully organized with a war cabinet, two directorates, three departments with specific duties, and a section of justice attending to legal matters and finances.

The Brazilian Navy, composed of more than fifty vessels, has been growing steadily in the last decade, and ranks at present as the first in naval strength, at least as far as tonnage is concerned, in South America. Among the armed ships now guarding the long Brazilian coast line are five battle-ships, seven cruisers, 10 torpedo boat destroyers, four torpedo boats, three second class cruisers, several submarines, gunboats, river monitors and smaller fighting craft. The two battle-ships, Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, the largest fighting ships, are reckoned in the first class of such dreadnoughts, while the boats built since 1910 when the new naval program went into force, are comparable with their class in modernity in any part of the world. The effective strength of the Brazilian navy is somewhat more than 7000 fighting men and 1000 officers. Brazil has dry docks, repairing yards and floating dock equipment built in the latest scientific fashion and arrangements are suited for floating men-of-war and dreadnoughts of the largest and latest pattern.

ELEVEN GUARD UNITS MUSTERED

(Continued from page one)

for troops from southern Pennsylvania. After Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A.

"Camp Lee," Petersburg, Va., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. After Robert E. Lee, general-in-chief, C. S. A.

"Camp Jackson," Columbia, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. After Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen President from Tennessee.

"Camp Gordon," Atlanta, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. After Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., a Governor of Georgia.

"Camp Sherman," Chillicothe, O., for troops from Ohio and West Virginia. After Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., a native of Ohio.

"Camp Taylor," Louisville, Ky., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, U. S. A., appointed from Kentucky.

"Camp Custer," Battle Creek, Mich., for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. V., who commanded a Michigan brigade in the Civil War.

"Camp Grant," Rockford, Ill., for troops from Illinois. After Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., who served as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry at the beginning of the Civil War.

"Camp Pike," Little Rock, Ark., for troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. After Brig.-Gen. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A., explorer of the Southwest.

"Camp Dodge," Des Moines, Iowa, for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. After Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., who commanded Iowa volunteers in the Civil War.

"Camp Funston," Ft. Riley, Kan., for troops from Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. After Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., and Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas, U. S. V.

"Camp Travis," Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for troops from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. After Lieut.-Col. W. B. Travis, the defender of the Alamo.

"Camp Lewis," American Lake, Wash., for troops from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. No namesake announced, presumably the explorer.

National Guard camps are named as follows:

"Camp Greene," E. Charlotte, N. C., for troops from New England. After Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Continental Army, a native of Rhode Island.

"Camp Wadsworth," Spartanburg, S. C., for troops from New York. After Brig.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

"Camp Hancock," Augusta, Ga., for troops from Pennsylvania. After Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., born in Pennsylvania.

"Camp McClellan," Annapolis, Md., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. After Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A.

"Camp Sevier," Greenville, S. C., for troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. After Brig.-Gen. John Sevier, U. S. A., member of Congress from Carolina, and first Governor of Tennessee.

"Camp Wheeler," Macon, Ga., for troops from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. After Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., born in Georgia and a member of Congress from Alabama.

"Camp MacArthur," Waco, Texas, for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. After Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., who commanded Wisconsin troops in the Civil War.

"Camp Logan," Houston, Texas, for troops from Illinois. After Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V., of Illinois.

"Camp Cody," Deming, N. M., for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. After Col. William F. Cody, born in Iowa.

"Camp Doniphan," Ft. Sill, Okla., for troops from Missouri and Kansas. After Col. A. W. Doniphan, First Missouri Cavalry.

"Camp Bowie," Ft. Worth, Tex., for troops from Texas and Oklahoma. After Col. James Bowie, killed in the Alamo.

"Camp Sheridan," Montgomery, Ala., for Ohio and West Virginia troops. After Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah valley.

"Camp Shelby," Hattiesburg, Miss., for troops from Indiana and Kentucky. After Col. Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

"Camp Beauregard," Alexandria, La., for troops from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. After Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., born in Louisiana.

"Camp Kearney," Clinda Vista, Cal., for troops from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. After Brig.-Gen. S. W. Kearney, U. S. A., commander of the expedition to California in the Mexican War.

"Camp Fremont," Palo Alto, Cal., for troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. After Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A., explorer of the West.

Plans for "Camp Greene" Headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., for New Englanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Camp Greene is the official designation given to the cantonment at Charlotte, where the New England National Guard will go into training. The camp is named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Continental Army fame, and a native of Rhode Island, who conducted the cam-

paign in North and South Carolina in the Revolutionary War.

Government engineers will arrive at Charlotte, N. C., early this week, to lay out the cantonment to be constructed there, at which troops from New England and a number of other States will go in training soon after they are called into the Federal service on July 25. Material and supplies needed in the construction of the camp have been ordered by telegraph.

The cantonment will be partly of wood and partly of canvas. It is understood that the supply houses, headquarters, mess halls, etc., will be constructed of wood, while the quarters of the men will have wooden floors and wooden sides a few feet high, with tops of tent material. The entire camp will be laid off in streets, under the direction of the Engineer Corps. The men of the various units will also have a part in the actual work of building the many avenues and cross streets. It is said that 2500 aeroplanes will be located at the cantonment.

Charlotte promised General Wood that no gambling devices would be allowed to operate, and that "blind tigers" and other vices would be constantly guarded against by the police. This assurance was given when General Wood declared that immoral influences must be reduced to a minimum. He told the committee that it was impossible to train soldiers where they could get whiskey. Charlotte is making every preparation to entertain the soldiers. The boys from New England will be given a warm welcome.

PROPOSALS MADE FOR LYNN CONTEST

LYNN, Mass.—David W. Benjamin, special commissioner of conciliation appointed by the United States Department of Labor to investigate the Lynn shoe situation made a formal statement today of the recommendations he considers suitable for terms in settling the labor difficulty which has tied up 13 shoe factories in this city since last April. He says:

"I recommend that the Lynn shoe manufacturers reopen their factories and pay the price that existed on April 18 plus the 10 per cent bonus and that prices pending and future prices, shop rules etc. be referred to a local adjustment board and they failing to agree, the same to be submitted with evidence to the State board of arbitration and conciliation on the competitive basis."

A special committee of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association is meeting with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today, although no statement of the purpose of this conference is given at local headquarters.

The reasons why the shoe workers refuse to have the State board settle their scale of wages, which is one of the points of difference in the dispute, were made public today. The workers do not consider the State board widely enough acquainted with known in other shoe centers, or conversant enough with the national shoe situation, to determine fair prices for Lynn. They want the appointment of a local board with authority to travel to other districts so that a scale of prices in keeping with those paid in other centers may be determined.

HOLYOKE TO OPEN PUBLIC MARKETS

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Two public markets under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce are expected to open here July 24 where garden products will be sold direct from producer to consumer. The public market committee of the chamber began a personal canvass of the neighboring agricultural district last week and reports that the plan has the approval of the farmers and market gardeners. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday were approved as market days and the hours will be from 7 in the morning until noon.

The market's success will depend to a great extent on the response made by housewives, says the committee. It is thought they will gladly embrace the opportunity to secure garden products direct from the gardeners and without the necessity of a middleman. If successful the plan will be extended throughout this section.

ENFORCEMENT OF AUTO LAWS PLANNED

Ten men are to be added to the force of the chief examiner of the Massachusetts Highways Commission soon. They will enforce more strictly the highway laws of Massachusetts and the rules of the road. Special duties of these men will be to arrest all those who attempt to operate automobiles while under the influence of liquor and those who have not tried to comply with the State law regarding glaring headlights. Four of these inspectors are to examine applicants for chauffeurs licenses and one or two will be kept in reserve for special duty throughout the Commonwealth. The others will be assigned to the districts which have been made smaller with the creation of several new divisions.

SIXTH DIVISION OF UNITED STATES ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine regiments of infantry and three of artillery of the New York National Guard are mobilized today, to become the sixth division of the United States Army. Three regiments of infantry not in the sixth division are also assembled. Governor Whitman's proclamation mobilizing the guard was read on Sunday at various gatherings in the city and State.

SPLIT POSSIBLE OVER ARMY BILL

(Continued from page one)

shape of Sir Robert Borden's notice that he will move a resolution today for the extension of the life of Parliament for another year, which motion it is expected will be opposed by the Liberals.

Army Charges Denied

Montreal Anticonscription Meeting Attacks Dissenters

MONTREAL, Que.—A most regrettable incident occurred here, yesterday afternoon, during an anticonscriptionist meeting called by the Mayor of Montreal, Medrie Martin, who is also a member of the Federal House of Commons. The meeting was largely attended, there being some 15,000 people present, and the principal speakers were Mr. Martin and Alphonse Verville, the Liberal Labor member of Parliament, who advocates a general strike in the event of conscription being put into force.

During the course of the latter's speech, he made the statement that there were many Canadian soldiers in England who were kept there to prevent their physical condition becoming known to the people of Canada. Amongst the crowd were Lieutenant-Colonel Rexford, formerly officer commanding the Eighty-Seventh Guards Overseas Battalion, and a soldier of a Highland reinforcing company. At the statement of Mr. Verville, Colonel Rexford shouted out in English, "It is not so." An ugly rush was made for the two men by those standing round them, and under the escort of the Mayor and the police, they were ordered to leave the vicinity for their own safety. They boarded a street car, the windows of which, before it got away, were smashed by stones hurled by the crowd.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, had been invited by the Mayor to attend this meeting, and to this invitation the Premier replied as follows: "It would be quite impossible for me to attend a public meeting on Sunday next and doubtless you fully realize this when you are good enough to extend to me invitation to be present and address that meeting."

"There should be any misapprehension on your part as to the reasons on account of which the military service bill has been introduced," the Premier continued, "I am sending you copies of speeches delivered by me in the House of Commons on the 18th of May and the 11th and 18th of June respectively."

"There was a public statement by me in August, 1914, and again in January, 1915, that it was not intention of the Government to propose compulsory military service. Those statements were absolutely and literally true when they were made. No one could then estimate or even imagine the magnitude of the efforts necessary to win this war and thus to preserve our national existence. Apart from these public statements there was no such promise as you allege."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que.—There was a huge anticonscriptionist meeting held here last night, which was addressed by Senator L. Andry, Armand Lavergne, Louis Letourneau, M. P., and others, and at the conclusion of the meeting a procession marched through the streets, some of the men bearing placards with inscriptions of the following description written on them: "Down with Premier Borden and his Boches." "Long live the jails." "We want elections."

One of the most violent speakers was Armand Lavergne, who told the crowd that if the conscription law was enforced Canadians had only one choice, "to die in Europe or die in Canada." As far as he was concerned, if he was to fall in any land he wanted to be on Canadian soil. Among the means which he suggested to prevent the application of the law were for the labor men to proclaim strikes, for the people to withdraw their money from the banks and encourage only the newspapers which were not bought over by parties, and for city people to go out on the farms.

After the meeting broke up a number of the more turbulent continued their demonstrations by smashing the windows of the Quebec Chronicle and Levenement, and pasting inscriptions on the bulletin boards, "Down with conscription."

BOSTON PLANS SIX PAVING JOBS

City Advertises for One Bid on Several Projects in Various Sections, the Cost of Which Is Estimated at \$80,000

Six street paving contracts are advertised by the city of Boston. The six contracts are to be bid for as one. The aggregate amount of money the work of paving will cost is roughly estimated at \$80,000. The six contracts comprise the paving of Beacon Street, from Tremont to Park; Beacon Street, Park to Charles; Park Street, Tremont to Beacon; Somerset Street, Beacon to Ashburton Place; Tremont Street, Boylston Street to Common Street, and Washington Street, Court Avenue to Beach Street.

James H. Sullivan, chief engineer of the highway division of the Department of Public Works, says that letting these six contracts out as one is something of an experiment. There are three kinds of paving materials to be laid at the same time; asphalt, wood block and smooth granite block grouted with portland cement.

The city contracts call for this work to be completed this fall. A forfeit clause is inserted to insure the carrying out of the terms of the agreement. Beacon Street, from Tremont to Park, is to be paved with grouted granite blocks set on an eight inch base of concrete. Beacon Street from Park to Charles Street, is to be paved with bitulithic, Topeka or Fibertine, a form of bituminous concrete somewhat like bitulithic.

Park Street is to be paved with bitulithic, topeka or fibertine between Tremont Street and the Union Club. From the Union Club to Beacon Street the grade is much steeper and the street will be paved with granite block, 63 square yards of which will consist of new granite block set in pitch joints on an eight-inch concrete base, and 327 yards of granite set in Portland cement grout.

Somerset Street from Beacon Street to Ashburton Place, 730 square yards, is to have an eight-inch concrete base and the pavement is to be of smooth granite block laid in cement grout.

The two wood-block contracts are Tremont Street and Washington. The Washington Street undertaking consists of the stretch of highway between Court Avenue and Beach Street, 7750 square yards.

The Tremont Street paving work is between Boylston and Common streets. Despite the grade in front of the Hotel Touraine side in that thoroughfare the street commissioners hearkened to the pleas of the property owners and the hotel people and decided against the teamsters, team owners, horse-protection societies and the advice of the public works paving experts and ordered the wood block to be laid the entire stretch. This will be laid on an eight-inch base of concrete. The base is already laid in Washington Street.

PLANS FOR G. A. R. WEEK IN BOSTON

Plans for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston next month include a parade which, according to the central committee at the Massachusetts State House, will have between 8000 and 10,000 veterans. Boy Scouts are to help in the preparations and

ON THE PASSING OF CONSTANTINE

Former Ruler Characterized as Tool of Plotters Who Exploited His Hatred of M. Venizelos to Serve Own Ends

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece
LONDON, England.—It is a testimony to the waywardness of former King Constantine that the well-wishers of Greece should have hailed his passing with almost universal relief. This extends, let me say, even to those of us who have long known him more or less intimately, who have admired his fine presence and charming personality. We have had to join issue with him principally because he obstinately thwarted the progress of his own country and threw a glorious heritage to the four winds. His greatest crime was not that he failed to assist the Allies, not even that he broke his solemn engagement with Serbia, but that he, King of the Hellenes, betrayed the dearest interests of Hellas.

He has come to the inevitable end, and it is satisfactory that, however tardily, the protecting powers have taken definite action and saved Greece from the horrors of the civil war which would undoubtedly have been its portion had Constantine been left upon the throne until the end of the war. Now it behooves the Allies to finish the good work they have begun.

For with all his faults, Constantine has been the tool of a clique of plotters who have exploited his hatred of Venizelos to serve their own political ambitions. A year or more has passed since I first called attention to the machinations of the royalist cabal, and their names have since become household words; but it will serve the cause of the Entente and Greece alike if attention be once again drawn to them. Their responsibility for the misfortunes which have befallen their country does not in any way absolve Constantine himself from responsibility, for he obstinately chose them as his counselors and fathered their nefarious schemes; yet the former King himself is not capable of deep-laid intrigue; it is not his rôle; and if the plotters are left in possession, the Allies will merely have nipped off the head and left the root.

Now would I have it thought that I wish to condemn these men for other than dispassionate political reasons. In happier days I enjoyed their intimate acquaintance. The fact is that the protecting powers are playing for big stakes in the Balkans. It is there that the war commenced, and it is there that it may conceivably be ended. This being the case, the Allies must have no stone thrown to defeat the Entente and their Bulgarian accomplishments and sever the German connections with the Orient, and for that reason German influence must be eliminated and Messrs. Doumanis, Metaxas, Streit and Gounaris must follow their royal master into retirement.

Doumanis was Constantine's Chief of Staff, the virtual controller of his army, the organizer of the spies, general and agents provocateurs who made personal freedom a mockery and intrigued for the annihilation of Venizelism. Metaxas is the military genius, the arch-plotter, the man who latterly believed that German influence must predominate in the Balkans, and the undoubted instigator of all the difficulties which have worried the rear of General Sarraïl's forces. Streit could see no wrong in Germany; he was Constantine's political adviser; he, like his associates, was sedulously swayed by anti-Slav opinions and found his "spiritual home" in Kaiserland. And in Gounaris we had the petty party politician, limited in outlook, mean in action, jealous of the strength of Venizelos, of his brilliance, of his statesmanship, and ready to ride any horse that stood a chance of beating the Cretan in the party stakes.

These men might have saved their King and Greece. They, in my opinion, are more responsible than the de-throned monarch himself, for they are cleverer, and without them the force of circumstances would have broken Constantine's obstinacy. They held the wires of German intrigue in Hellas, and if this suspicious development in the Greek situation is to be turned to account, they must go, and go without delay. While they remain they will be a danger to the Allies, to Greece and to themselves.

The way is open now to revolutionize the Balkan situation in favor of the Allies. Greece can put an army of 350,000 soldiers in the field—enough to turn the scale in any theater. It is easy (and in some circles fashionable) to deride their martial qualities. They may not be the finest fighters in the world; but they showed in 1913 that they can beat the Bulgars, and, given organization and equipment, they will do it again. They, like the Serbs, are adepts in mountain warfare; they can campaign for three days with no other commissariat than a loaf of bread in their knapsack, and the events of the past two years have served only to deaden, rather than to eliminate their hatred of the Bulgar. With M. Venizelos in Athens at the head of Parliament, his wonderful eloquence, sincerity and influence must soon restore the lost morale and stiffen his countrymen to regain as such as possible of their lost heritage.

There is one ugly rift in the lute at the time of writing and that is provided by the Italian occupation of Janina. The capture from the Turks of the capital of Southern Epirus cost Hellas much treasure and sacrifice, it is an incorporated part of the Greek kingdom under the treaty of Bucharest, which document is presumably as binding as that relating to the independence of Belgium. The Bucharest treaty and its possible development is the foundation upon which the Allies must raise their new Balkan policy. It

provides the only secure rampart against Pan-Germanism, and it accords, as does no other conceivable arrangement, with the much trumpeted "rights of the small nation." By all the laws of political evolution Janina belongs to Greece, and it will be a thousand pities should the little band of Italian imperialists, who have already unsettled the Southern Slavs by their determination to annex the greater part of Dalmatia, persist in setting the new Greece against them also.

This action will weaken the hand of M. Venizelos at a time when, by common consent, it should be strengthened in every manner possible. These "temporary" occupations have a tendency to become permanent, and since, with the removal of Constantine, there is no further military necessity to station friendly troops in Western Greece, it is to be hoped that the territory will be evacuated forthwith.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

In a quaint little house set back from the street in one of Boston's most thickly populated districts, there are gathered every week-day groups of women and girls to do up fruits and vegetables as a contribution to the Nation's food supply. The little house is known as the conservation center of South-End House, and is at 19 Pembroke Street. Fresh supplies of fruits and vegetables are brought in daily from the Vacation House farm, and by out-of-town friends having farms or gardens, and are put up according to Government methods by women and girls of the neighborhood. These give their time and receive instruction as to how to do the work, to be applied to their own needs at some other time. In addition, they will later have the privilege of buying the food at its present cost. The sale will be held in the autumn or winter, and will be open to all the neighbors.

The work is planned to be of great educational and economic value, as well as a practical means of helping the neighbors to face the immediate problem of conservation.

The conservation plans are conducted by a committee composed of Mrs. William Minot, Miss Lucy Aspinwall, Miss Hilda Foster, Miss Eleanor Frazer, Mrs. Maurice M. Osborne, Miss Edith Parker, and Miss Hilda Greenleaf.

Out-of-door story-telling in the pleasant back yard is one of the most attractive features of the summer activities at Dennison House. The stories are told by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan. In the mornings in this same back yard a kindergarten is conducted for the very smallest children. The vacation school, of which this is a part, and which opened about a week ago, has an enrollment of 100 in the upper classes. The girls are learning simple dressmaking, embroidery work and lacemaking, as learned by their methods in far-away lands across the sea. The boys have manual training.

The Thursday-night "pops" on the roof and in the gymnasium of Lincoln House are one of the features of the summer in the South End. The Boston Philharmonic orchestra plays, tables are scattered about for games and soft drinks are served. The house is open every week day and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings for recreation of various kinds. The summer school is now in full swing.

Women of the Cambridge Neighborhood House are actively cooperating in the food conservation campaign. Practically all of them are signing the pledge cards. At a meeting last Tuesday, they decided to engage in war relief. They will assemble on Tuesdays to knit for the soldiers and do other work required by the various organizations.

Summer school at the Robert Gould Shaw House opened last Monday, under the auspices of the Episcopal City Mission. There are a kindergarten for the little children, sewing for the older girls, and for the boys printing, chair caning, basketry and games in the yard. A part of each day will be given over by the girls to sewing for war relief.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETING

A resolution endorsing a bill now before Congress by which aliens must either declare their intention to become citizens of the United States or be deported was unanimously passed by the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting in Wells Memorial Hall yesterday. The Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress will be asked to support the bill.

In part, the resolutions read: "Resolved, That we, the representatives of 80,000 organized men and women of Boston, heartily endorse this bill, as it means that no alien shall be able to shirk his military duty at the expense of the native born." A resolution offered by Secretary Henry Abrahams providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the erection of a labor temple in Boston was lost by two votes. The members considered the present an inopportune time for building and felt that the material for such a structure and the workmen needed in its erection will be employed by the Government for war purposes.

A large committee was appointed by President Edward F. McGrady to range for a mass meeting on Boston Common on July 29, for the purpose of presenting evidence to the public to show that the arrests and convictions of labor leaders on the Pacific Coast for the preparedness parade bomb explosion is a "frame-up" by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in an attempt to break up the organized labor unions.

GERMAN FIRMS TO BE BARRED

President Issues Orders Closing All Teuton Marine and War Risk Insurance Companies in the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has taken action to close up all German marine and war risk insurance companies in the United States. He has ordered their contracts canceled, and forbids Americans to do business with them. The sole exception is with respect to contracts covering ships now on the high seas. The President had learned that German insurance companies might be supplying the fatherland with valuable shipping news.

"It has been considered of great importance that this information (about cargoes and sailings) should not be obtained by alien enemies," the President wrote in closing the Teuton agencies. President Wilson's order follows: "Whereas, certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been admitted to transact the business of marine and war risk insurance in various states of the United States, by means of separate United States branches established pursuant to the laws of such states, and are now engaged in such business under the supervision of the insurance departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with insurance departments or in the hands of resident trustees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policyholders in the United States;

"And, whereas, the nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movement of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of the several states, are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the states or territories of the United States or of any foreign country and established pursuant to the laws of such states and now engaged in the United States in the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers are hereby prohibited from insuring with the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located; and all persons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risk with insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the states or territories of the United States or of any foreign country, and now engaged in the business of marine or war risk insurance business originating in the United States with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located."

"The foregoing prohibition shall extend and operate as to all existing contracts for insurance and reinsurance which are hereby suspended for the period of the war, except that they shall not operate to vitiate or prevent the insurance or reinsurance of, and the payment or receipt of, premiums on insurance or reinsurance under existing contracts on vessels or interest at risk on the date of this proclamation and such insurance or reinsurance, if for a voyage, shall continue in force until arrival at destination, and if for time until 30 days from the date of this proclamation, but if on a voyage at that time until the arrival at destination."

"Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to prevent the payment or receipt of any premium or claim now due or which may become due on or in respect to insurances or reinsurances not prohibited by this proclamation. That all funds of such German companies now in the possession of their managers or agents or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States, nor be used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy, or any of its allies without the permission of this Government."

SAVING FOR WAR BONDS IS URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A statement has been issued by Benjamin Strong Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and chairman of the New York Liberty Loan committee, urging people to save in order that the Government may have good war credit. The flotation of the Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 resulted in much complicated bookkeeping or "transfers of credit," he asserted. The handling of

future loans, Mr. Strong thinks, should be simplified. He divides probable investors into four classes, including hoarders of cash, capitalists with surplus bank accounts, persons with limited bank accounts and wage-earners. The fourth class of bond buyers, "in some respects the most important in time of war," is the body of wage-earners and salaried people, he declared. He says that this class should be shown how to cultivate saving in advance of investment, so as to avoid the necessity of borrowing in order to buy bonds.

LABOR BLAMED FOR EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS

Organized labor was charged with responsibility for the East St. Louis race riots by William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, in speaking at a mass meeting of Negroes held in Twelfth Baptist Church under the auspices of the Equal Rights League yesterday. The speakers included the Rev. B. W. Swain, Emory T. Morris, Dr. Alfred P. Russell Jr., the Rev. M. A. W. Shaw, William D. Brigham and Mrs. M. C. Simpson.

In the resolutions adopted, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., is severely condemned and he is asked to make known his real attitude toward race riots. Theodore Roosevelt is commended for his rebuke to Samuel Gompers in New York and for his attitude toward the Negroes. "We declare the greatest enemy of humanity here to be organized labor," says the resolutions in one place and in another part they state, "We declare the greatest ally of American color prejudice to be Woodrow Wilson, President of the Republic, under whose administration every sort of governmental stigma and discrimination has been put upon every citizen of African extraction."

FARMERS PREFER COMMISSION MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mayor Smith and a special committee with a number of New Jersey officials have made a tour of the agricultural communities of the neighboring State to see to what extent the middleman's profit can be eliminated. It was found that farmers living within 15 miles of this city preferred to motor their truck to New York or send it by rail, as they cannot better prices for it there. Where it is shipped to Philadelphia, Theodore Brown, one of the most prominent agriculturists of the State, informed the committee that the farmer preferred to deal through the commission men.

Mr. Brown argued that New York is the logical market for the New Jersey farmer, as that is the point of distribution for New England cities, besides the demands made by New York itself. The commission system was favored because if he sold direct, he would have to go to the expense of hiring an agent to dispose of the produce, which in the end would cost more than the commission men charged.

DEFERRED CABLE SERVICE SUSPENDED

Deferred transatlantic cable service has been temporarily suspended by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Beginning yesterday this service will be suspended at least for a week, but after a short respite it is the hope of the company "to be able to restore the cheaper service which it has maintained uninterruptedly, except for a short period, since the war began."

The Western Union also announces that the French Telegraph Administration advises that it will not accept in future for transmission or delivery of telegrams requiring a telegraphic or postal acknowledgment of receipt, and that no attention will be paid to service messages asking for information regarding telegrams. Communication has been restored with Janina, Greece, via Italy, at the rate for Albania.

KNITTERS AGREE ON SHORT CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Southern Knitters Association, embracing prominent mill men from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana, at a called meeting held in Charlotte, N. C., decided that it was advisable to take contracts for only three or four months ahead, owing to war conditions. Herebefore it has been the custom of the mills to make contracts during June and July for delivery to jobbers in the corresponding months a year later. The question of taking short time contracts was put up to the mill men by the jobbers who favored such a step.

PROTESTS MADE ON MAIL EXCLUSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Protests have been made against the Government's exclusion of certain periodicals from the mails. To the protests made by pacifists, Socialists and others were added the arguments of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Post, Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Mrs. Margaret Lane. A committee will attempt to see the Postmaster-General and the President.

DIRECT COAL BUYING PROPOSED
WORCESTER, Mass.—Alderman Michael J. Fitzgerald says he will soon file with the city clerk an order asking the City Council to consider buying coal directly from the mines. No contract has been made yet for supplying coal for heating the municipal buildings next winter. The coal dealers, according to Alderman Fitzgerald, have refused to make any contracts for this supply.

The Sign of Service SOCONY

Motor Gasoline

A wide variety of mixtures is being sold under the name "gasoline." The best way to be sure that the gasoline you buy measures up to quality standards is to buy from the dealers listed below. They sell only SOCONY—uniform, pure, powerful. Look for the Red, White and Blue So-Co-Ny Sign.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

- BOSTON**
Aberdeen Garage, 20 Aberdeen St.
Auto Sales Co., Inc., 112 Worcester St.
Armory Garage, Inc., 27 Ferdinand St.
Bay State Tire Co., 308 Columbus Ave.
Beacon, George E., 31 Stanhope St.
Bulk Boston Co., 97 Massachusetts Ave.
Busby Motor Sales Co., 479 Beacon St.
Becker-Stutz Auto Co., 677 Beacon St.
Rowman, J. W. Co., 1010 Beacon St.
Beacon Hill Garage, 12-16 Garden St.
Beacon Motor Car Co., 600 Beacon St.
Bachman Garage Co., Inc., 255 Northampton St.
Bradley, M. A., 222 Huntington St.
Brookline Ave. Garage, Gale & Vernon, Props., 462 Brookline Ave.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 80 Jersey St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 904 Commonwealth Ave.
Chandler Motors of New England, 31 Irvington St.
Chardon St. Garage, 24 Chardon St.
Connell & McKinnon, Brookline Ave.
Morse, Alfred Cutler & Co., 705 Beacon St.
Federal Oil Co., Mass. Ave. and Norway St.
Duggan, John M., 10 East Concord St.
Franklin Motor Car Co., 618 Commonwealth Ave.
Flannery, C. S., 108 West Brookline St.
Gardner Motor Truck Co., 200 Commonwealth Ave.
General Motors Truck Co., 325 Commonwealth Ave.
Grogan, R. H., 100 Commonwealth Ave.
Grow, George W., 321 Columbus Ave.
Gransteth, Leon, Huntington Ave.
Henley Kimball Co., 662 Beacon St.
Hall, Marshall B., 17 Huntington St.
Hall, Marshall B., 207 Northampton St.
Hall, Marshall B., Pleasant St.
Henn, W. P., 12 Harvard St.
Henshaw Motor Co., 731 Boylston St.
Hart, A. T. Co., 100 Beacon St.
Hansen, A. L., 55 Bickering St.
Hawley-Cowan Co., 570 Commonwealth Ave.
Interstate Boston Co., 157 Massachusetts Ave.
Jackson Motor Car Co., 1109 Commonwealth Ave.
Jenkins, D. F., 5 St. James St.
Judd, J. L., 685 Beacon St.
Kelley-Springfield Motor Truck Co., 585 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Garage, Commonwealth Ave.
King Motors, Inc., 450 Beacon St.
Ladd, George E., 300 Columbus Ave.
Lalime Company, W. E., 708 Beacon St.
Lincoln Motor Co., 608 Commonwealth Ave.
Longwood Garage, 142 St. Mary's St.
Maguire, J. W. Co., 747 Huntington St.
Magginn, J. W. Co., Harcourt St.
Massachusetts Auto Club, 100 Stuart St.
Massachusetts General Hospital, Caring Station, Parkman St.
Mass. Oil & Supply Co., Brookline Ave.
McNeil & Supply Co., 601 Mass. Ave.
McNair, George W., 34 Cambridge St.
Moore, Elias, 100 Washington St.
Motor Car Service Co., 388 Newbury St.
Motor Mart Garage, Park Square.
Hanson Garage, 157 Commonwealth Ave.
New England Velle Co., 80 Brookline Ave.
New York Auto Co., 66 Stanhope St.
Owen Magnetic Car Co., 142 St. Mary's St.
Pawley-Detroit Co., 80 Commonwealth Ave.
Patterson Lubricating Co., 114 Broad St.
Regent Garage, Landover St.
Robert's Garage, 157 Commonwealth Ave.
Rickett Taxi Motor Cab Co., 341 Newbury St.
Rockwell, C. F., Inc., 100 Commonwealth Ave.
Rush Motor Sales Co., 159 Mass. Ave.
Scraps Booth Motor Car Co., 610 Commonwealth Ave.
Signal Motor Truck Co., 849 Commonwealth Ave.
Smith, Bryant G. & Sons, Inc., 601 Beacon St.
Snow Coombs & McLean, 142 St. Mary's St.
Somerset Garage, 3 Maitland St.
White Co., The, 341 Newbury St.
Wing, Frank E., 585 Commonwealth Ave.
Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 310 Huntington Ave.
- ALLSTON**
Meal Garage Co., Inc., 6 Glenville Terrace
Ogden, Bertha R., 62 Franklin St.
Timmons, Arthur, 45 Brighton Ave.
Travis Repair Co., 318 Lincoln St.
Union Square Garage, 73 Hano St.
- ATLANTIC**
Fratus, Joseph, 394 Hancock St.
- BELMONT**
Danksford, Isaac, 365 Court St.
Kirkpatrick & Mickelson, Pleasant St.
- BRIGHTON**
Anthony & Pilling Corp., 250 Washington St.
Brighton Center Garage, 881 Market St.
Burke, N. L., 184 North Harvard St.
McVey, T. H., 184 North Harvard St.
Moore, William A., Oak Square.
Rowe Contracting Co., Washington St.
- BROOKLINE**
Reardonfield Garage, Regent Circle.
Brandon Garage, 648 Washington St.
Chestnut Hill Garage, 84 Commonwealth Ave.
Coolidge Corner Garage, 30 Marion St.
Corey Road Garage, 112 Corey Road.
Dunlin's Garage, Waldo St.
Fleming, John, 67 Washington St.
Hill, H. B., 14 Sheafe St.
Hume Carriage Co., Inc., 926 Commonwealth Ave.
Magoon, E. B., 31 Harris St.
Miller, G. M., 50 Washington St.
Park Garage, 30 Washington St.
Regent Circle Garage, 1200 Cambridge St.
Turner's Garage, 42 Amherst Ave.
- CAMBRIDGE**
Acme Garage, 295 Prospect St.
Barber, R. L. & Bro., 3 Vassar St.
Boyle, J. J., 180t House, Brookline Street Bridge
Brookline Garage, 484 Broadway.
Brooks, W. F., 588 Mt. Auburn St.
Bulk Boston Co., 97 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge Coach Co., 35 Church St.
Cambridge Motor Co., Inc., 195 Massachusetts Ave.
Central Garage, 389 Green St.
Chevrolet Motor Co., Shoe & Leather Bldg.
Columbia Garage, 167 Columbia St.
Costa, J. A., 257 Prospect St.
Ford Motor Company, Charles River Road.
Garlin's Garage, 59 Boylston St.
Harvard Auto Company, 1230 Massachusetts Ave.
Harvard Square Garage, Dunster & Mt. Auburn Sts.
Henderson Bros., 2067 Massachusetts Ave.
Henley Kimball Co., 157 Vassar St.
Inman Square Garage, 1296 Cambridge St.
Irving, S. R., 161 Concord Ave.
Lechmere Garage, 629 Cambridge St.
Mack Motor Truck Co., 185 Massachusetts Ave.
Massachusetts Avenue Garage, 2335 Massachusetts Ave.
- CHARLESTOWN**
Charlestown Auto Station, J. W. Harding, Prop., 418 Main St.
Cummings Bros., 10 Chambers St.
- CHelsea**
Broadway Garage, Wm. Eburne, Jr., Mgr., 17 Fourth St.
Central Garage, Inc., J. J. Hyman, Treas., 37 Fourth St.
Chelsea Garage, W. S. Fracker, Prop., 167 Parkway.
Chelsea Motor Mart, Gale Bros., Props., 175 Washington Ave.
Webster Garage, J. H. Malone, Prop., 245 Webster Ave.
Yarin, H., 31 Park St.
- DORCHESTER**
Bay State Garage & Auto Parts, 851 Washington St.
Conley, Mrs. Margaret, Bridge St.
White, W. W., 351 Washington St.
- DORCHESTER**
Adams Garage, 501 Talbot Ave.
Centre St. Garage, 150 Centre St.
Columbia Road Garage, 530 Columbia Road.
Cutter, W. Bowman, 1835 Dorchester St.
Dorchester Yacht Club, 320 Freeport St.
Genova Ave. Garage, 40 Geneva Ave.
Granite Ave. Garage, 17 Granite Ave.
Harvard Garage Co., 18 Harvard Ave.
Henry, M. J., 1140 Washington St.
Lyons, Jas. T., 117 Freeport St.
Rabonny, J. J., Cor. Morton & Blue Hill Ave.
Savin Yacht Club, Savin Hill.
Simpson, John, 802 Blue Hill Ave.
Stanley Garage Co., 40 Hancock St.
Topham Corner Garage, 610 Columbia Road.
Walnwright's Garage, 288 Minot St.
Weaver, W. S., 30 Branch St.
- EAST BOSTON**
Bonlevard Auto Sta., W. L. Turner, Prop., 677 Bennington St.
Carr, J. J., 7 Walley St.
Ford Service Sta., Jos. Hicks, Prop., 432 Bennington St.
Orient Auto Station, T. R. Rawson, Prop., Orient Heights.
Orient Heights Yacht Club, Baywater St.
Summer St. Garage, J. Raich, Prop., 141 Summer St.
- EVERETT**
Brown, C. H., 103 Elm St.
Burnside, A. M., 18 Everett St.
Crested Square Garage, 545 Broadway.
Kittredge, F. A., 1633 Parkway.
McGurnack, D. Z., 82 Hancock St.
McDevitt, J. F., Cor. Elm St. & Woodlawn Ave.
Mystic Garage, 24 Mystic Ave.
National Garage, 610 Corey St.
Perkins, C. E., 305 Broadway.
Pierotti & Sons, M., 382 Main St.
- FOREST HILLS**
Brady, P. J., 91 Morton St.
- HYDE PARK**
Hyde Park Garage, 1229 Hyde Park Ave.
Norfolk Garage, Dana St.
- JAMAICA PLAIN**
Reardon Garage, 530 Centre St.
Columbus Garage, 420 So. Huntington Ave.
Glen Road Garage, 3350 Washington St.
Kedzie, Robert, 840 Centre St.
Woodbourne Auto Station, Hyde Park Ave.
Yull, B. W., 139 Lamarline St.
- MALDEN**
Malden Garage, 125 Eastern Ave.
Manleywood Garage, Inc., 706 Salem St.
Mallor, A. R., 646 Broadway.
Morton & Sons, Mountain Ave.
Parks-Osgood Co., Inc., 259 Washington St.
Sampson, Wm. F., 3 Winter St.
Shenard, Henry, 308 Cross St.
E. E. Stiles, 655 Salem St.
Summer St. Garage, 40 Summer St.
Fennell Garage, 339 Main St.
West End Garage, 86 Commercial St.
Wettergreen, J. C., Centre St.
- MATTAPAN**
Blue Hill Ave. Garage, 1500 Blue Hill Ave.
Downey, Julia N., Cor. Almont & Walk Hill Sts.
Ford, H. J., 1000 Washington St.
Mattapan Sq. Garage, 1619 Blue Hill Ave.
Speedway Garage, 1100 Blue Hill Ave.
- MEDFORD**
Emerson, Rudolph, Elm St.
Fulwider Garage, 127 Middle Ave.
Flynn, J. J., 127 Mystic Ave.
Main Street Garage, 308 Main St.
Mystic Side Filling Station, Middlesex Ave.
Medford Hillside Garage, 304 Boston Ave.
Medford Square Garage, Riverside Ave.
Palmer, E. W. Co., 585 Boston Ave.
Park Street Garage, 183 Park St.
Rosen, S. J., 230 Harvard St.
Southern, F. H., Riverside Ave.
Tufts Square Garage, 4 Morton Ave.
- MILTON**
Blenkorn, G. A., 604 Randolph Ave.
Milton Auto Service Co., 29 Adams St.
- NEPONSET**
Lawley, Geo. & Son, Corp.
- NORTH CAMBRIDGE**
William H. Nevins, 171 Sherman St.
- REARVILLE**
Readville Garage, Frutkin, Prop., Wolcott St.
- REVERE**
De Angelis, A. M., cor. Bay View St. and Revere Beach Parkway.
Keystone Garage, A. H. Curtis, Prop., Green St.
Lincoln Park Garage, Cost & Chase, Props., Beachmont.
Norris Garage, J. D. MacLennan, Prop., Ocean Ave. & Shirley St.
Ocean Pier Garage, R. Thornton, Prop., Ocean Pier.
Park Square Garage, G. M. Horner, Prop., 164 Kimball Ave.
Waldron Curtis Co., Shirley St. & Otis St.
O. C. Walton Garage, Inc., cor. Central Ave. and Broadway.
- ROSLINDALE**
Abern, D. J., 4000 Washington St.
Roslindale Garage, 810 Roberts St.
- ROXBURY**
Beacon Auto Machine Co., 21 Hampshire St.
Cutter, W. Bowman, 2370 Washington St.
Dudley Garage, 260 Dudley St.
Dudley Hardware Co., 192 Dudley St.
Egleston Square Garage, 1928 Columbus Ave.
Federal Oil Co., 920 Massachusetts Ave.
Humboldt Garage, 126 Humboldt Ave.
Lawson, J. E., 218 Heath St.
Lincoln Motor Co., 35 Whittier St.
Lyons, J. B. & Son, 33 Worthington St.
Rosen, S. J., 230 Harvard St.
Rory Crossing
Laywood Garage Co., 16 Maywood St.
Olson's Garage, 14 Walnut Ave.
Walsh, J. J., 1540 Columbus Ave.
- SOVERVILLE**
Atlantic Motor & Supply Co., College Ave.
Auto Parts & Tire Co., 62 Prospect St.
Ayres, Harold W., 408 Broadway Ave.
Boyle, L. W., Rear 14 Broadway.
Bowley, C. R., 16 Thorndike St.
Carterly Auto Co., Rear 36 Holland St.
Clark, W. L., 240 Pearl St.
Davis Square Auto Station
Finke, Mrs. E. E., 137 Medford St.
Gallagher, J. E., 22 Marshall St.
Gavley's Garage, 929 Vernon St.
Hill-Michie Co., Inc., 297 Medford St.
Houston, David, Jaeger St.
Rowley, H. F., 127 Pearson Road.
McClure, J. D., 238 Pearl St.
Mystic Ave. Garage, Mystic Ave.
Prospect Garage, Prospect St.
Somerville Garage, 200 Broadway.
Teale Square Garage, 12 Newbury St.
Wexler, Max, cor. Webster Ave. and Prospect St.
Winslow Ave. Garage, 84 Winslow Ave.
- SOUTH BOSTON**
Adams Express Co., 60 Dorchester Ave.
City Point Garage, 684 East 4th St.
Columbia Yacht Club, Strandway.
New England Iron Works Co., 24 Fargo St.
Richmond Garage & Motor Co., 187 1 St.
South Bay Garage, 400 Dorchester Ave.
- WEST ROXBURY**
MacKenzie, John, 174 Spring St.
Peters, Chas. L., 5178 Washington St.
West Roxbury Auto Service Co., Lagrange St.
West Roxbury Garage, 119 Park St.
- WINTHROP**
Beacon Garage, J. W. Silver, Prop., 531 Shirley St.
Garage Park Garage, E. H. Wyman, Prop., Cottage Park.
Cottage Park Yacht Club, Cottage Park.
Mathias, I. W., 48 Revere St.
McMurray, J. C., Fremont St.
Ocean Spray Garage, R. Kenney, Prop., 107 Shirley St.
Oreault, H. M., Polar Shirley.
Pleasant Park Yacht Club, Pleasant St.
Porter Stable & Garage Co., Harrow & Kenney Ave.
Prop., 2 Shirley St.
Winthrop Auto Co., G. H. Russell, Prop., Main & Winthrop Sts.
Winthrop Garage, F. J. Grimes, Prop., Main & Winthrop Sts.
Winthrop Highlands Yacht Club, Nahant Ave.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Rooded roads and river. They have, however, established several bridge-heads on the left bank of the Lomnica which will be extremely useful when their further advance commences.

Sunday's Petrograd communiqué adds a further 1600 prisoners to the total captured by the Russians since the offensive started.

Reports from the French front indicate that the Germans carried out a powerful attack during the week-end west of Cerny, and it is evident from both the French and German communiqués that the strength of the German offensive was considerable.

Despite an extremely intensive barrage fire, the Germans only succeeded in penetrating to the front line of the French trenches on a 500-yard front. The Germans are evidently making fierce efforts to regain the observation posts held by the French and their tactics in so doing must continue in accordance with the British and French plans. The nature of the British operations shows little alteration from the raiding tactics of the last few days, with considerable aerial activity, as already previously reported.

British Repulse Raids

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's communiqué tells of the repulse of German raids during the night with loss to the Germans, northwest of Fontaine-les-Croisilles and in Armentieres neighborhood. The British effected a successful raid near Oppy and captured a few prisoners in the course of these operations.

Russian Recent Captures

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russia's advancing armies from July 1 to 13 captured 834 officers and 35,809 men, with a vast store of military supplies of all kinds, according to a War Office statement today. In yesterday's fighting alone 15 officers and 900 Austro-German troops were taken.

In addition to the 36,643 men captured between July 1 and 13, the War Office listed this additional booty: 93 guns, 28 trench mortars, 403 machine guns, 43 mine throwers, 45 bombing mortars, three fire throwers and two aeroplanes, with a quantity of other material.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"In Western Champagne and in the Somme, our first line trenches remained in the enemy hands at the end of a night's fighting," declared today's German official statement. "At Hochberg, our captures were not maintained. At Poelberg, we again reached our old lines after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. A considerable number of prisoners and a few machine guns were captured."

Of the fighting on the eastern front the statement said:

"In the wooded Carpathians the Russians were repeatedly repulsed."

The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western Front—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery duel reached great violence on the coast and also between Boesinghe and Wytschaete and near Ypres. Near Lens and astride the Scarpe the firing was strong at times. British companies which advanced near Gavrelle, east of Croisilles and near Bullecourt, were repulsed by counterattacks.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames important positions were wrested from the enemy troops by an attack south-east of Courtecon. After our concentrated artillery and mine throwing fire had had its effect, portions of the Infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other East Prussians, together with the Seventh storming battalion, stormed the French positions over a width of 1500 metres to a depth of 300 metres. The enemy troops offered desperate resistance and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our objectives everywhere were obtained and were retained against three strong counterattacks. The losses of the French in casualties were heavy and so far more than 350 prisoners have been brought in. The considerable amount of booty taken has not yet been enumerated.

In the western Champagne after four days of the heaviest artillery fire the French at 9 o'clock last evening began to attack our positions from south of Neuilly as far as southeast of Moronvilliers. The assault, through the strongly increased counter effect of our artillery, was substantially repulsed.

At Hochberg and Poelberg, after the repulse of the first assault, the enemy forces were renewed attack forced their way into our lines at a few places, where fighting is still continuing.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy troops, after drumfire, attacked Hill 304. At a small point the enemy troops succeeded in reaching our trenches, but their storming waves collapsed under our destructive barrage.

In the region of Vacheriauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: There have been no important operations.

Front of Prince Leopold: Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Duina and near Smorgon. In Eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians attacked above Kalus at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the fronts of Archduke Joseph

and Field Marshal von Mackensen an increase in the firing has been noticeable at various times.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday evening says:

On Sunday morning attacks near Lombardzy and south of Courtecon failed.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

On the eastern front rainy weather has prevailed, and there is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havrincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentieres. North-east of Armentieres a German raiding party was repulsed.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Our own and the enemy artillery were active today in the neighborhood of Armentieres, Wytschaete and Neuport.

On Friday night our airplanes bombed four important railway stations behind the enemy lines and a large German rest camp. Yesterday, in spite of heavy thunderstorms throughout the day, bombs were dropped on hostile airdromes and an enemy ammunition dump. Much valuable work was done in cooperation with the artillery.

In air fighting three German machines were downed and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours' duration, the Germans on Sunday night delivered a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night with alternate advances and retirements. In spite of the large enemy effective and the intensive use of liquid fire, the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 meters.

The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

In the Champagne, after important artillery preparation, our troops at 7:25 p. m. attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slope northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave "proof of their spirit" by capturing a width of 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters the network of powerfully organized enemy trenches.

The Germans reacted violently, their counterattacks following each other during the remainder of the night. All failed under our fire with heavy losses or after hand-to-hand fighting. The positions captured were completely maintained. The prisoners number 360, including nine officers. Gatherings of enemy troops for relief were taken under fire by our artillery and strongly harassed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the night was marked by violent artillery actions in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. West of Le Mort Homme we repulsed an enemy attack. In the Avocourt Wood there was great patrol activity. We made prisoners. On the right bank enemy reconnaissance parties attempted to reach our lines at the extremity of the Caubieres Wood. They were dispersed by our fire.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday night says:

There was violent artillery action during the day west of Cerny and an intermittent bombardment of our first lines in the Craonne sector.

In Champagne our troops have organized the positions which they captured in the night north of Mont Haut and the enemy forces reacted only with their artillery.

West of the Butte du Mesnil and in the Argonne near Bolante we successfully carried out raids on the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The statement issued by the War Office on Sunday, reads:

Western front: On the lower Lomnica artillery fire has taken place.

Southwest of Kalus the enemy forces several times attacked our troops which were occupying the Dobrydny-Novica front. All the attacks were repulsed. As a result of the battle in this region we captured 16 officers and more than 600 of the rank and file.

In the region of Lodsiany (18 miles southwest of Kalus) as the final result of a series of stubborn attacks, our troops have driven the Austrians from their positions and have taken more than 1000 prisoners and a number of guns.

At the crossing of the River Lomnica, near Pereshinsko, the enemy forces are conducting an offensive with the object of throwing our detachments back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Our offensive on the Slivkians front is meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy troops.

In consequence of heavy rains the rivers Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising and the small streams which run into them will soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated.

On the remainder of this front there is nothing to report.

Rumanian front: The situation is unchanged.

Caucasus front: In the direction of Van our scouts have driven back the enemy advance guards on the left bank of the River Arish-Darsal, 10 versts west of Vastan. Our advance detachments dislodged the Turks from the region north of Sordesh and from the heights 20 versts southwest of Van.

On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank two laden schooners in the Bosphorus region.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Between Lake Garda and Leno numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our gunfire.

East of Gorizia enemy parties which were attempting to approach our positions on Hill 126 were driven back by means of hand grenades. The artillery activity, which was generally moderate along the whole of the front, became very intense for short intervals between Dosso Fatti and Castagnavizza.

There has been considerable aerial activity in Carnia and on the first line of the Julian front. An enemy machine which was downed in an aerial combat fell in flames east of Castagnavizza.

KING AND QUEEN
PAY A VISIT
TO BRITISH FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The visit of the King and Queen to the British front, from which they returned on Saturday evening, was, on the whole, a well-kept secret, so far as the public was concerned, although the King's name was mentioned in connection with rumors of a new British offensive which preceded the German victory at the mouth of the Yser.

Their Majesties went to France on July 3, and while the Queen showed keen interest in the work of the hospitals and similar work at the base, the King visited all the scenes of the recent fighting. He spent the first day with Sir Herbert Plumer's army and visited Mesines ridge, the ruins of Wytschaete and other places which had figured prominently in the recent hard fighting like Red Chateau, Wytschaete wood, Maedelstele farm and the huge mine crater at Peckham, the mouth of which is 100 yards wide.

On July 5 King George and Queen Mary visited His Majesty's soldiers in the first-line trenches and as he drove to various parts of the front, he was cheered by the troops, who represented the whole Empire, including the smart West Indian company.

Two particularly striking incidents of the visit were displays by Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Service and by the tanks. The "freak flights" of the British airmen showed extraordinary developments in aeronautics since the days just before the war. The tanks carried out attacks on a trench fitted with dugouts and barbed wire such as they often attack in actual fighting and the King saw with interest these unwieldy mechanisms flattening out the parapet of the trench and smashing in the dugout. He also saw one of them descending a steep bank, so steep that it appeared nothing could prevent the tank going over on its back, but these and similar feats were common to the tanks as now developed.

In addition, His Majesty saw a mock attack carried out with all possible realism. He watched the fight first of all from the British side and then from the "German" trench, and ultimately the trench in which he stood was "captured."

During the visit also Their Majesties last week entertained President Poincaré to luncheon and later met General Petain and Desperes, the former of whom he appointed Grand Commander of the Bath, and the latter Grand Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George. Queen Mary, who was visiting France for the first time since the war, also went on to Normandy.

On the return of King George and Queen Mary from their 10 days' visit to France and Belgium, when various parts of the British front were visited, the King has issued a special order to the troops expressing his admiration and gratitude for their achievements. The order recites the battles of the Somme, Ancre, Arras, Vimy, and Mesines, and mentions the necessity for cooperation and interdependence between the army at the front and "the industrial army at home."

"On the conclusion of my fourth visit to the British Armies," the order reads, "I leave you with feelings of admiration and gratitude for past achievements and with confidence in your efforts. On all sides I have witnessed scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, Arras, Vimy and Mesines have shown me what great results can be attained by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs."

"It was a great pleasure for the Queen to accompany me and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of sick and wounded, whose welfare are ever close to her heart. For the past three years the armies of the Empire and the workers in the home lands behind them have risen superior to every difficulty and every trial. The splendid successes already gained in concert with our gallant allies have advanced us well on the way toward the completion of the task we undertook."

"There are doubtless fierce struggles still to come and heavy strains on our endurance to be borne. But, be the road before us long or short, the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail and under God's guidance final and complete victory in our task is assured."

DR. MICHAELIS
IS NEW GERMAN
CHANCELLOR

(Continued from page one)

of law and political science at the University of Tokio, returning to Germany in 1892, where he was attached to the office of the State Attorney. He was then transferred to the Administration Department at Treves. He was named first counselor at Arnberg in 1897, and in 1902 became first counselor to the Governor of Silesia.

In 1909 he was made Undersecretary of State in the Finance Ministry, and in 1916 became Assistant Food Controller of the German Empire.

Lieutenant-General von Stein was commander of the Prussian home forces before the war, and also served as quartermaster-general. He was placed in command of the Fourteenth Reserve Army Corps in September, 1914, and became Minister of War on Oct. 31, last, succeeding Wilhelm von Hohenborn.

The Prussian War Office is, in reality, the Imperial War Office, performing all the functions of an imperial ministry.

No Annexations Favored

Majority of Reichstag to Introduce New Peace Resolution

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the majority bloc of the Center, Radicals and Socialists has decided to introduce the following peace resolution upon the reassembling of the Reichstag:

"As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—'We are driven by no lust of conquest.'"

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace."

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace; so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the right of itself and its allies to life and development is secure. The German nation united is unconquerable."

"The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

British Press Views

"New Chancellor: Same Old Germany" Said to Sum Up Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—"A new Chancellor. But the same old Germany." These headlines from a halfpenny morning paper appear to sum up London's press view of the German situation. No paper here but is skeptical as to whether the Chancellor's fall really indicates any internal struggle for the democratization of Germany. It is certainly strongly suspected to be the case of the more it changes the more it is the same.

The Daily Telegraph, however, is hopeful. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, it says, has gone down in a thundering collapse of the whole political edifice. Both the autocracy for which he acted and the war policy for which that autocracy stood are involved ultimately or immediately in his expulsion from office. While recognizing the probability of an attempt to save the situation by promises and political maneuvering, the Daily Telegraph says such an attempt, we believe, would swiftly end in failure, for at last the floodgates of political change are opened in Germany. The unprecedented alliance of parties in the Reichstag demanding new instructions and new orientation of policy can only opinion and the purpose that those in power will withstand at their peril.

On the other hand, the London Times says, meantime, the allied statesmen will do well to be chary of stating that the "democratization" of Germany has really begun. Quoting Lloyd George's remark on Friday of the "great struggle going on inside Germany for the democratization of that country" it says, such phrases, without the most careful qualification, are dangerously misleading. The Germans and Austrians are quite capable of playing up to Mr. Lloyd George if they think they can flatter him, influence the British Government and delude British public opinion.

The Daily News says the willingness of the Kaiser to save his throne by merely spectacular surrender is probable enough and popular enthusiasm for political reforms in Germany of the past has been a "plant of singularly sickly growth." It speculates whether the democratization of Germany will pass through the usual phases of repression, timed and ineffectual concessions, desperate repression and collapse. Dictatorship under von Hindenburg or another if it came, the Daily News thinks, would

not last long, for the only thing that could make it powerful would be a military victory which is now impossible but perhaps, it adds, until this expedient also has been tried there will be no new Germany and until there is there can be no real peace.

The Daily Chronicle thinks it well to take at liberal discount the talk of democracy and no annexations, which is proceeding in Germany. Militarism and irresponsible government, it says, are very firmly rooted in Germany, not only in the country's institutions, but in the habits and inclinations of the strongest and largest part of the people. Just because that is so the Emperor and more astute of his advisers will feel little compunction about assuming temporarily a democratic and nonmilitary pose if thereby they can hope to settle without defeat a war which no longer holds out for them any promise of victory.

The Daily Express confesses itself frankly puzzled as to the real meaning of the change while the Daily Mail considers that von Hindenburg has won. The same system, the same man, the same state of mind, that have made Germany the common enemy of mankind, it adds, still prevail.

Announcement of Resignation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The announcement of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation was made suddenly, just after the Reichstag had adjourned pending a settlement and when the press was declaring that his position was assured. The Pan-German campaign against him increased in intensity last week and the Berliner Tageblatt and the minority Socialists attribute the final decision to the intervention of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was recalled to Berlin with General von Ludendorff on Saturday and had a conference with party leaders. The Tageblatt declares that he was called in to intimidate the Reichstag by the Crown Prince, who quarreled with the former Chancellor in 1911.

This interpretation of the change as being the triumph of the Pan-German and war party is strengthened by the publication of the Bavarian Kurier of a letter from Dr. von Harnack, who says that von Bethmann-Hollweg recently informed him that his views approximated to those of the minority Socialists, as a German peace was now unattainable, but that he would have to further free himself from Conservative control before he could gain a free hand.

It is also noteworthy that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and Der Tag were temporarily suppressed by the military authorities last week for complaining that Vienna had urged von Bethmann-Hollweg's retention and democratic reform in Germany.

No Effect on War

Washington Officials Believe Change Will Have No Bearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The interest of officials here, both administrative and diplomatic, in the internal political situation in Germany, has been intensified by the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. As to the bearing of the official change upon the conduct of the war, officials are inclined to believe that the effect will be so small that it will not be noticed.

Publication on Sunday of what purported to be the Entente view of the German political situation was a surprise to diplomats here, as those in a position to speak for the Allies knew nothing of the statement, and, furthermore, it was incorrect.

Regardless of reports that come out of Germany concerning internal strife, the Allies and the United States are not disposed to be deceived, nor will there be any alteration of war operations or plans. The real cause of the conditions that brought about a situation in which the Emperor feared a lessening of Prussian power, was the free discussion among the people, both of Austria and Germany, of a secret treaty, discovered by Francis Joseph, which was to result in the dismemberment of Austria. The Austrians have learned that it has been the plan of the Hohenzollern Government to set up little kingdoms for the heirs of the Austrian crown, and that all the German part of Austria was to be annexed to Prussia. Both the Entente and this Government have knowledge that the war is exceedingly unpopular in Austria for this reason, in addition to feelings of resentment over the privation and want that have been suffered. It is known that Austria would make a separate peace if opportunity were offered, but Vienna is absolutely powerless, being under the lash of Berlin.

The changes that have taken place in the official roster, and the elevation of Dr. Michaelis to the chancellorship, merely show that the Prussian element is still in the ascendancy, according to views here.

The Austrian Emperor sees the necessity of an early peace as his only hope of keeping his Empire intact. The rumblings of discontent and suspicion in Austria over the secret treaty which undoubtedly have had influence among the people of Germany, and the belief that Dr. Michaelis could better serve the Prussian purpose of placating the Austrians and solidifying all elements in Germany and Austria in favor of the present

AMUSEMENTS

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ruling house, are believed to have been the motive for the forcing of von Bethmann-Hollweg from office.

According to the view taken of the political situation, apart from any consideration of its bearing upon the war, the prospect for Austria is not one calculated to inspire them with much encouragement. It is no secret that Count von Bernstorff openly said in Washington clubs that when the war closed there would be no Austria. Furthermore, diplomats of Austria-Hungary in Washington have made known the same intention on the part of Berlin toward their country.

BRITAIN COMMENTS
RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has telegraphed Prince Lvoff, the Prime Minister of Russia, the British Government's heartiest congratulations on the success of the Russian offensive, which, the telegram says, constituted a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and people that within a few months of a great revolution they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world. The news of the offensive has been an immense encouragement to all, the telegram concludes, for it shows that free Russia appreciates that there can be no lasting peace until the responsibility of governments to their peoples has been clearly established from one end of the world to another.

The text of the telegram reads: "Heartiest congratulations of the British Government on the success of the Russian offensive. It is a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and people that only a few months after the revolution, whereby they won freedom for themselves, they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world."

"This news, coming as it does in the last phase of the great battle against autocratic rule, has been of immense encouragement to us all, for it shows that free Russia clearly sees there can be no lasting peace and no reconstruction of the world upon better lines until Serbia, Belgium and the other despoiled nations have been rescued from the blasting tyranny of military despotism, and until responsibility of governments to their peoples has been clearly established from one end of Europe to the other."

"Convey my congratulations to the Minister of War (Kerensky) for the brilliant part he played in this glorious triumph of Russian arms."

FINLAND AND RUSSIA
REACHING AGREEMENT

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—The semi-official news agency has made public the following message from Helsinki, Finland:

"Confidence was expressed here today that a compromise would be reached on Monday which would satisfy Finnish demands without revolutionary acts of a declaration of Finnish independence."

The Ukrainian National Assembly does not desire separation of the Ukraine from Russia according to official word brought by N. Y. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who has returned from Kiev.

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Saturday)—As the result of negotiations with the Petrograd delegation, headed by M. Tcheidse, president of the executive central committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, the Finnish Diet agreed to an immediate advance of 15,000,000 marks on account of a currency loan, this sum to be followed as soon as possible by an additional 10,000,000 marks. It was also agreed that the Finnish bank should furnish 68,000,000 marks for grain and flour purchased by Russia.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE PLANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Invitations to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm have now been issued by the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. The conference will begin on Aug. 15 and the provisional program is: 1, world war and the international; 2, peace program and the international; 3, ways and means of coming to an arrangement for a speedy termination of the war."

AMUSEMENTS

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By PERCY MACKAYE

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Benefit of Red Cross and Reserve Officers' Training Corps

GOVERNORS TELL OF 'DRY' BENEFIT

Chief Executives of Four Prohibition States Write Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Committee of Better Conditions

Letters from governors of four of the prohibition states have been received by Chairman Charles L. Underhill of the committee on the liquor traffic of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, in which it is stated that prohibition has effected a more reliable and efficient body of workmen, has brought about a great reduction in drunkenness and crime and has produced a public sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the prohibition system.

Similar testimony is found in several scores of letters received by Chairman Underhill from mayors of cities and boards of trade in prohibition territory.

The committee has voted, 9 to 5, with one additional member reserving his right to dissent, to report a prohibition amendment to the convention when it reconvenes at 1 p. m., Tuesday, for regular daily sessions.

The communications from the four governors of prohibition states follow: Gov. John F. Cornwall of West Virginia: "State-wide prohibition in West Virginia has lessened crime, increased efficiency of labor and reduced criminal costs very materially. I do not believe there is anybody in this State who will deny that it has been very beneficial."

Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi: "In the first place, State-wide prohibition has caused a decrease of 75 to 80 per cent in drunkenness and crime in our State, all of which can be conclusively shown by reference to the court records in the counties and municipalities of this State."

The illegal sale of liquor has been reduced to a minimum throughout the entire State. Labor conditions have improved and a general attitude of business men is practically unanimous in favor of absolute prohibition.

"The success of prohibition and its effects upon all classes of people has been such that it has convinced practically all of our people of its virtues. So strong is the cause of prohibition in our State, I feel safe in saying that 80 or 90 per cent of our people will vote against any effort to repeal our laws on this subject."

Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia: "Prohibition has been in force eight months. We have very little illegal liquor selling. Some employers of labor feel that a great many laborers have left the State because of prohibition, but that those who remain are much more reliable. Crime has evidently been greatly reduced, especially the sort that appears in police courts. The loss to the State revenue was about \$600,000 a year."

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota: "It has been my privilege to live in North Dakota during all the stages of its development, including territorial days, prior to constitutional prohibition, effective in 1889, when North Dakota became a State."

"In certain localities the measure was for a time unpopular, but sentiment has changed until I do not believe there is a section in the State that would desire or tolerate saloons. There are occasional violations of the law, it is true, but this is largely due to the opportunities occasioned by the presence of large numbers of migratory workers, particularly in the harvesting season."

"The enactment of a 'bone-dry' law at the last session of our Legislature was regarded by some as quite a long step at this time, but its enforcement is meeting with general cooperation both by business men and farmers."

"Although a large proportion of the crimes committed in our State are, according to personal statement of convicts, directly traceable to liquor, the ratio of persons confined to the penitentiary to the total population is at this writing but one to 3000, and I trust that even may be reduced through the workings of the 'bone-dry' law."

"By the incorporation of prohibition in your new constitution, I believe you will be performing an act of prime importance to the welfare of the people of your State for all time."

NAVAL PROMOTION BOARD ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of several existing vacancies in the naval officer corps, a rear admiral will be chosen and several captainties will be filled at a special meeting at the Navy Department today. The board, which will make the promotions, consists of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, chairman, Vice-Admiral De Witt Coffman, and Rear Admirals Fisher, Fletcher, McLean, Winterhalter, Grant, Rodgers.

The board is called upon to recommend one captain for promotion to rear admiral, eight commanders for promotion to captain, and 23 lieutenant-commanders to commander. These are to be permanent promotions. There are to be temporary promotions for the purposes of the war, made of four captains to be rear admirals, 20 commanders to be captains, and 46 lieutenant-commanders to be commanders. These also will be recommended by the Mayo board.

UNION BUYING POTATOES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The food-conservation committee of the local Labor Defense League of the Central Labor Union has reported to the league that it has secured an option on 10,000 bushels of potatoes for delivery next autumn direct from farmers to consumers. Options on other staple foods are expected soon. It is strongly

recommended by the committee that the Central Labor Union continue to make contracts of this kind, and also that the union do something toward helping the farmers in the matter of labor shortage.

RUSSIAN DRIVE FORCES SHIFT BY GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

A report of a close inspection made of the Baltic fleet which shows that the sailors of the Navy are also animated with loyalty to the new Government. The dispatches do not indicate what the Navy is doing to prevent the German transports from landing their troops. Former Minister of War Juteskow has enlisted in the Russian Army as a private.

According to embassy officials, the apparent onward sweep of the Russian offensive, and the frantic efforts the Germans are making to meet the advance, as shown by the dispatches, have added significance in view of the internal difficulties in Germany. It is specially noted that the western front has been weakened by the withdrawal of troops, and officials here can see no other alternative than that more forces shall be taken from the West.

The recrudescence of Russia, as indicated by frequent reference in the dispatches to the animation and zeal of the troops, is viewed by officials as one of the most hopeful signs. In a few days new regulations will be promulgated affecting the Army, displacing the old rules that are considered to have been most to blame for the decadence of discipline on the eastern front. These new regulations will place both officers and men on the same footing of responsibility to their Government, and remove most, if not all, the autocratic relations of the officers to the men.

Just as optimistic are the news from the eastern front is that concerning the independence movement in Finland. All Russian press comment discourages the Finnish enterprise and the Government reports that there are good chances for an agreement in Finland that will result in an abandonment of the independence movement.

Municipal elections were held in Moscow last week, the candidates of the social populists being elected.

GEN. CHANG HSUN IN DUTCH LEGATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The defeat of Gen. Chang Hsun and his flight to the Dutch legation have been confirmed in an official statement given out here today, containing advice from the British chargé d'affaires at Peking. The announcement follows:

On July 10 Chang Hsun, having refused the terms offered by Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, the republican army decided to attack Chang Hsun's troops and quarters. The diplomatic body was informed that measures would be taken to localize the fighting as far as possible and prevent the lives of foreigners from being endangered. The bombardment began at dawn on the twelfth. The British legation lay in the line of fire between the attacking army and Chang Hsun's residence, but precautions were taken to explain its position to the staff of the republican army, and though the firing lasted from 4:30 a. m. until 3 p. m. and was at intervals very heavy and accompanied by bomb-dropping from airplanes, and some shells and many bullets fell within the walls of the legation, there were no casualties there.

At 11 o'clock Chang Hsun took refuge in the residence of the Netherlands Minister and his wife and family at the Austrian legation. At the time of the report, fighting had ceased and no loss of British life or property had been reported, though a few foreigners of other nationalities were said to have been wounded.

ANTISECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page one)

majority report, which favors the Curtis amendment. Last week, he announced that he would urge the convention to submit to the people both the Anderson and the Curtis amendments but, as explained in his public statement today, he has decided to urge substitution of his amendment for the Curtis proposition.

Professor Anderson's statement follows: "I had not made up my mind to file a minority report till this morning when I read Mr. Roche's speech delivered yesterday at Watertown. I was considering whether it was not better to wait and substitute something in the convention for the Curtis-Lomasney resolution. Because of my sudden decision on the day when all reports must be filed, I was unable to ask the members of the committee, who reserved their right to dissent from the Curtis report, to sign with me since they all live outside of Boston. Consequently the minority report bears my name alone."

"It will also be noted that this minority report does not contain both our amendment and the Curtis-Lomasney amendment in its revised form, as that form, from my standpoint, is much worse than the original draft, and as Mr. Roche seems to be as much opposed to the Curtis-Lomasney amendment as he is to ours. And from some points of view he would be right in opposing it more bitterly than ours."

"Mr. Roche clears the air, proves that the hierarchy to which he belongs does desire sectarian appropriations, and that no private institution compromise will suit him."

The final retreat of the Anderson antisectarian amendment is some-

what more definite with regard to the prohibition of public money for sectarian purposes than were any of the preceding drafts. This amendment will be offered to the convention by Professor Anderson as a substitute for the Curtis amendment, which prohibits public appropriations to part of the sectarian institutions and to part of the nonsectarian private institutions in the State.

Mr. Anderson appears as a dissenter to the majority report of the committee on bill of rights, filed with the secretary of the convention, the majority favoring the Curtis amendment. His amendment applies only to sectarian institutions and purposes, the State, county, city, town or other civil divisions being forbidden to appropriate public money for any institution or purpose under religious control.

The Anderson antisectarian amendment is proposed as a substitute for Article XVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, the existing imperfect antisectarian article. It reads, in its final draft, as follows:

Article XVIII. No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State, county, city, town or any civil division use its property, or credit, or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize any of them to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation or in any other manner any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, undertaking, school or higher institution of learning which is wholly or in part under the control of a religious body or a religious corporation, whether said complete or partial control be explicitly expressed in the charter, by-laws, or other such writing by some provision that all or any of the governing or managing bodies must or may be members of a specified religious body or society or must or may be appointed by a specified religious body, corporation or authority, or whether, if the control be not thus explicitly expressed, it be due to the fact that a majority of the governing or managing bodies are members of one religious body or society or are appointed by one religious body, corporation or authority. Nor shall the State, county, city, town or any civil division use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize any of them to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation or in any other manner any school or higher institution of learning, whether under public or private control, in which the distinctive tenets of any religious body are taught or propagated: provided that nothing contained in this section shall be held to deprive any inmate of the publicly controlled charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions of the opportunity of religious exercises of his own faith, but no inmate shall ever be compelled to attend religious exercises or to use any kind against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parents or guardians."

The Curtis amendment, which the majority report of the committee favored, is practically the same as the redraft given to the public last Wednesday after the proposition had been changed so as to allow public appropriations for libraries under private control but serving the purpose of public libraries.

Social Insurance Report

The committee on social insurance of the constitutional convention today reported forms of amendment to the convention which, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to provide for a number of social reforms, including age pensions.

The report is one of the most comprehensive filed with Secretary Kimball up to date. In dealing, as it does, not only with the resolutions submitted to it, but also with the investigations by legislative committees in the past and the laws which have grown out of them. As a result, the report is framed to cover everything submitted to the convention, doing so in a general amendment and afterward in several specific amendments extending the power to establish systems of social insurance.

Report in Jennings Case

The committee of the Constitutional convention on elections today reported adversely on the petition of Patrick H. Jennings of Boston who claimed his election as a delegate at large to the convention and asked for a recount of all the ballots. Charles F. Choate Jr. was officially declared the winner by the Executive Council. Messrs. Perry of Boston, Green of Boston, Driscoll of Boston and Peterson of Brockton dissent from the report of "leave to withdraw." The committee consists of nine members.

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Report in Jennings Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker announced today that plants for the production of nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen will be constructed immediately at a cost of about \$4,000,000, and that water power will not be used.

Report in Jennings Case

AS TO PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"The new Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, must guarantee that he intends to prepare for a durable peace and he must also give Parliament full control and responsibility for future events," declared the Berliner Tageblatt editorially today.

PAN-GERMAN ORGAN PLEASED ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The Tagliche Rundschau, the most extreme and aggressive of all the Pan-German organs in Berlin, today hailed the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as Chancellor with great enthusiasm.

The editorial, as received here, was regarded as very significant, indicating the war party as entirely satisfied with the new Chancellor.

CANADIANS TO GO TO FRAMINGHAM

Officers Instructing in Trench Warfare at Wakefield to Continue the Work for the Sixth and Ninth Regiments

Col. James T. McAvity and his staff of Canadian officers, who are now at Wakefield instructing the Massachusetts National Guard officers in trench warfare methods, are expected at Framingham on July 23, where they will instruct the officers of the Sixth and Ninth regiments, M. N. G., in grenade work, trench construction and wire entanglements. Yesterday more than 10,000 persons visited the Framingham camp and drills and parades were held in addition to the usual athletic matches.

Recruits for the New Brunswick Kilites, who were secured in Boston recently, have been given signal praise by the Duke of Devonshire and Canadian staff officers, according to Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie, who accompanied the Kilite band through Boston on its way to New York for recruiting work. Colonel Guthrie said that the new recruits had sought training hours, in order to make up for the time they had spent in a Boston week at their training camp at Valcartier in August, when many Bostonians are expected to be visitors.

Technology's new naval aero school opens next Monday under the supervision of the Government and the men will be given the preliminary work to fit them for courses in the flying school being established. The head of the civil faculty of the new school will be Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the M. I. T. department of naval architecture. Government officers to be connected with the school are expected shortly.

Bumkin Island Station

Capt. James S. Keyes, former supervisor of training of the First Naval District, has been appointed commanding officer of the Bumkin Island naval training station. Through the consolidation of duties Captain Keyes will continue his work as supervisor of training and take full charge of the work at Bumkin Island where he succeeds Lieut. James O. Porter, U. S. N. R. F., who will be attached to office of Capt. A. H. Robertson, chief of staff of the district. There are now about 400 naval reservists of the fourth class training at Bumkin Island for service with the mosquito fleet.

Ships' Furnishings Valued

A complete inventory of the furnishings of the three German ships, Amerika, Cincinnati and Kronprinzessin Cecilie, has been started by the United States Navy. Preliminary estimates place the value of the furnishings on the three vessels at \$4,000,000. No definite plans have been made as yet in regard to the disposition of the furnishings whether they will be sold at auction, placed in storage for return to the owners at the close of the war, or requisitioned by the Government for use on other vessels.

German Steamer Sales

The sum of \$16,339.80 was realized from the public auction of goods seized aboard the German steamers Amerika, Cincinnati, Keolin, Wittekind, and Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was in progress at the Appraiser's Stores for five days last week, it was announced today by customs officials.

Royal Flying Corps Campaign

Lieut. A. M. Thomas of the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army arrived in Boston from New York today to conduct a campaign for recruits for the Royal Flying Corps, with headquarters at the British recruiting office.

DRAFT CENSUS FIGURE INQUIRY IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce to disclose the system whereby the recent draft census figures were obtained and the figures themselves, was passed by the Senate today.

Passage of the resolution followed charges that Southern states had been favored, while Northern states, whose populations were estimated to have increased heavily, were penalized. Democrats and Republicans joined in support of the resolution introduced by Senator Brandegee.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio quoted the census figures for Ohio, showing big increases in Cleveland and Akron. "Our men don't mind playing the game," Brandegee said, "but they do not want to play with loaded dice."

"The census figures are so unjust that action is of great importance," said Senator Lodge. "The number of aliens included in the figures will penalize Americans. The figures are astonishing. Figures of northern cities have been padded."

They will make the draft there heavy. In southern cities by the same method the draft will be light." Senator McCumber of North Dakota demanded that some action be taken to draft aliens who, though included in the census figures, are not subject to draft.

BID FOR G. A. R. GRANDSTAND

A bid of \$2000 for the construction of the G. A. R. grandstand for use in the National Encampment in Boston next month was received at the Boston City Hall this morning. The lumber in the stand is expected to sell for \$3000 after it has been used and that amount will be placed to the credit of the Grand Army.

FIFTY CARLOADS OF COAL COMING

(Continued from page one)

that the haphazard way of making up train-loads was in a great degree responsible for unnecessary work and confusion.

The coal committee asked of the coal roads only that shipping be done in the most direct manner, and guaranteed greater expedition in car returns.

The production of anthracite at the mines has shown a great increase in the past two months, practically a million tons a month.

Clearing the tracks by the agreement secured by the Coal Committee will immensely facilitate moving into New England the bulk of an average year's supply of hard coal, increased by the district's proportionate share of the total increase at the mines.

There was considerable shortage here in May, owing to a late and cold spring, and the consequent demand on light stock, but the opportunity has now been secured to overcome this handicap so far as the supply of "all rail" coal is concerned.

The problem of securing a normal supply of water-borne coal, both hard and soft, for New England for the home and for the great industrial establishments—one of the most serious growing out of the war situation—is that now before the committee.

The coal committee goes to Washington tomorrow to confer with the New England senators, to take every means to speed up deliveries to tide-water, where already tonnage is waiting to transport it to New England.

Railroads Save Coal

Howard Elliott Says Reduced Service Gains 1,122,336 Tons a Year

The recent curtailment in the passenger service on the railroads of the United States in conformity with the request of the American Railway Association, which amounts at the present time to a total of 16,267,028 miles, will result in a saving of 1,122,336 tons of coal annually, according to estimates announced through Howard Elliott, a member of the so-called Railroad War Board.

Mr. Elliott, who is in Boston on a brief visit, stated that at a recent meeting of the general committee of the American Railway Association, at which were present 40 railway executives, plans and prospects for increasing the capacity of the railroads of the United States were discussed with good results. The spirit of cooperation between the railroads, according to Mr. Elliott, is steadily increasing, and there is a better understanding between the railroads and the people in connection with the movement to conserve railway transportation and eliminate waste.

The saving of coal, to which Mr. Elliott calls attention, is important because the demands on the country for fuel in every direction are very great and will increase as the Government activities in war preparations increase. The war board has also given attention, he adds, to the fuel question, to which end the so-called "tidewater coal pool" was organized as having the effect of coordinating the machinery and bringing coal from the mines into New England. Heavier loading of cars is being obtained and there is a saving in service as well as increase in freight capacity.

FARE INCREASE ON B. & M. RAILWAY TOPIC OF HEARING

The Boston & Worcester increase of rates, according to schedule already published, was the subject of a hearing today before the Public Service Commission. The company was represented by Guy W. Cox, counsel, C. D. Emmons, second vice-president and general manager, and A. C. Stone, treasurer. Appearances in opposition were made by Raul H. Beaudreau, city solicitor of Marlboro; Frank L. Gage, secretary of the Marlboro Board of Trade; William H. Overton, counsel for Southboro; J. B. Keating, chairman of the selectmen of Westboro; C. A. Bunker, town counsel for Wellesley; William J. Napheon, town counsel for Natick; George E. Osgood, selectman of Hudson; F. H. Hilton, town counsel for Framingham, and Raymond Fletcher, town counsel for Shrewsbury.

Mr. Cox, for the road, said that it had not paid expenses. The employees ought to have more pay. There were no genuine objections to the schedule which had been submitted. The new schedule will yield about \$70,000 a year, which will not be enough. The schedule is in the nature of an equalization of rates. There are as many instances of reduced fare as of increased fare. The company hopes that there will be a 10 per cent increase of revenue, which is a modest amount, considering the circumstances. He showed blue prints of the new fare zones and called attention to a misprint in the published schedule, whereby the real figure of \$1.70 for 100-coupon mileage books was made to appear as \$1.85.

Mr. Emmons explained the zone system, saying that the company had tried to eliminate 12-cent charges for short distances in two adjoining zones. He said that the present 6-cent ride is now very abnormal in some places. The new zone system aims to equalize present inequalities. The present minimum fare is 5½ cents per ride for a 50-ride book. The proposed minimum is 51-10 cents per ride for a 100-ride book. The company had tried to make the mile points and the stopping points the same in order not to make large charges for short distances. All the business of the road is interurban, except a two-mile cross-town line in Shrewsbury.

MEXICAN SHIPMENT LICENSES WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipments to Mexico, heretofore requiring State Department permits, must now get export licenses, under the embargo measure. The Government has announced that it is anxious to assist all legitimate shipments to Mexico. Any shippers now acting on State Department permits can have them changed quickly, it is stated. Only shipments covered by the President's embargo proclamation are affected.

PICKETING IS DISCOURAGED

New York Suffragists Think the Tactics Employed by the Woman's Party Have Injured the Suffrage Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York State Woman Suffrage Party believes that its campaign for a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution by referendum on Nov. 6 is suffering by reason of the militant methods employed by the Woman's Party and evidenced in the White House picketing methods.

Two factors, says Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the State party, unite to make the prospect of victory in the State campaign a brilliant one. There is the intensive work along organization and propaganda lines, and it is evident that the State shares the general sentiment for democracy, which has already brought suffrage to the women of Russia and Canada and is bringing it to those of Great Britain.

But, she insists, the public disapproval and the antagonisms aroused by militant methods work serious harm to the State campaign, because a large part of the public does not understand that the Woman's Party has no connection with the State organization, and that it is even opposed to the main policies of the State party, such as the carrying on of educational work and the conducting of State campaigns.

Mrs. Whitehouse, on behalf of the 500,000 members and 6000 officers of the State party, urges the militant suffragists to abandon picketing and like methods. She adds that with this State won for woman suffrage the Federal amendment cannot be delayed.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw has added her protest to that of Mrs. Whitehouse. She calls the militants "outlaws," and says: "We all admire zeal and courage, but there is a very fine distinction between valor and foolhardiness; between courage and unthinking stubbornness; between dignified determination and childish squabbling. There has never been a more uncompromising fight in the world than that which the English ultra militants put up against the Government which had deceived them and betrayed them in a way that is unparalleled in the history of suffrage in this country, and yet, when war was declared in England the English militants declared an absolute truce. Their devotion to their country was whole-hearted. They did not give up their suffrage work, but they did show their capacity for service and their devotion to their country in an hour of need."

"The work of the Congressional Union, and then of the Woman's Party, in America, has been an effort to transplant forcibly the English methods to a country where governmental conditions and technique were not the same. If the adherents of such a course have been willing to disregard utterly these differences of technique between an English Ministry in a concentrated, homogeneous country like England, and the Administration in a United States like America, does it not seem strange that they have neglected to follow out the technique of the militants during war time?"

AUTO FOR LIEUTENANT GAWLER

About 1000 amateur wireless operators throughout New England, whose stations were closed for the duration of the war by orders from Washington, are subscribing to a fund for the purchase of an automobile for use of Lieut. Henry C. Gawler, U. S. N., formerly radio inspector for New England, for the United States Department of Commerce, it was learned today. Mr. Gawler is now stationed at the navy yard at Charlestown, and is understood to need an automobile for performance of his duties. The amateurs are understood to appreciate the help and advice given them by Mr. Gawler when their stations were open and take this occasion to show it.

SHORTER HOURS, MORE PAY IN ARMS PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—About one third of New Haven's population is affected by the announcement that the Winchester Arms Company has reduced the working hours of its night and day forces about an hour each and granted a 10 per cent increase to its night shift. The company also has granted 10 per cent increases to its police force and reduced office hours by one half hour.

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OKLAHOMA TAKES
CONTROL OF OIL
AND GAS OUTPUTWaste and Discrimination to
Be Prevented—Maximum
of Wells Is RegulatedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Almost every phase of the oil and gas industry in Oklahoma is regulated under rules issued on Saturday by the State Corporation Commission, to become effective Aug. 20. The order is designed to prevent waste of oil and gas, and discrimination in the purchase of these products. No pipe line company can connect with oil or gas wells without getting a permit from the corporation commission showing that requirements of the conservation law have been complied with. No company can exercise the right of eminent domain without such permit.

As a means of preventing waste of gas, no gas well can be operated to more than 25 per cent of its potential production. No gas well may be left open for more than three days.

All purchasers of gas must either buy all gas within reach of their pipe lines, or take ratably from all who offer their product.

The corporation commission may regulate the amount of gas or oil that can be taken from any common source. Hereafter, all abandoned wells must be plugged with a mud-laden fluid 25 per cent heavier than water. These regulations are made to protect fresh water above or beneath the surface from pollution from salt water. Wells must be shot in such a way as to prevent salt water or other foreign substances from entering the hole.

HOME GARDENS
MARKET OPENED

QUINCY, Mass.—Direct sale of the products of the home gardens to the consumers was instituted here Saturday in the first municipal public market opening in Massachusetts in the campaign to reduce the cost of foodstuffs during the war and provide a surplus for export to the allies of the United States. So successful was the venture that the market closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 10 o'clock at night, as scheduled, because all of the produce had been sold. It will be reopened on Wednesday.

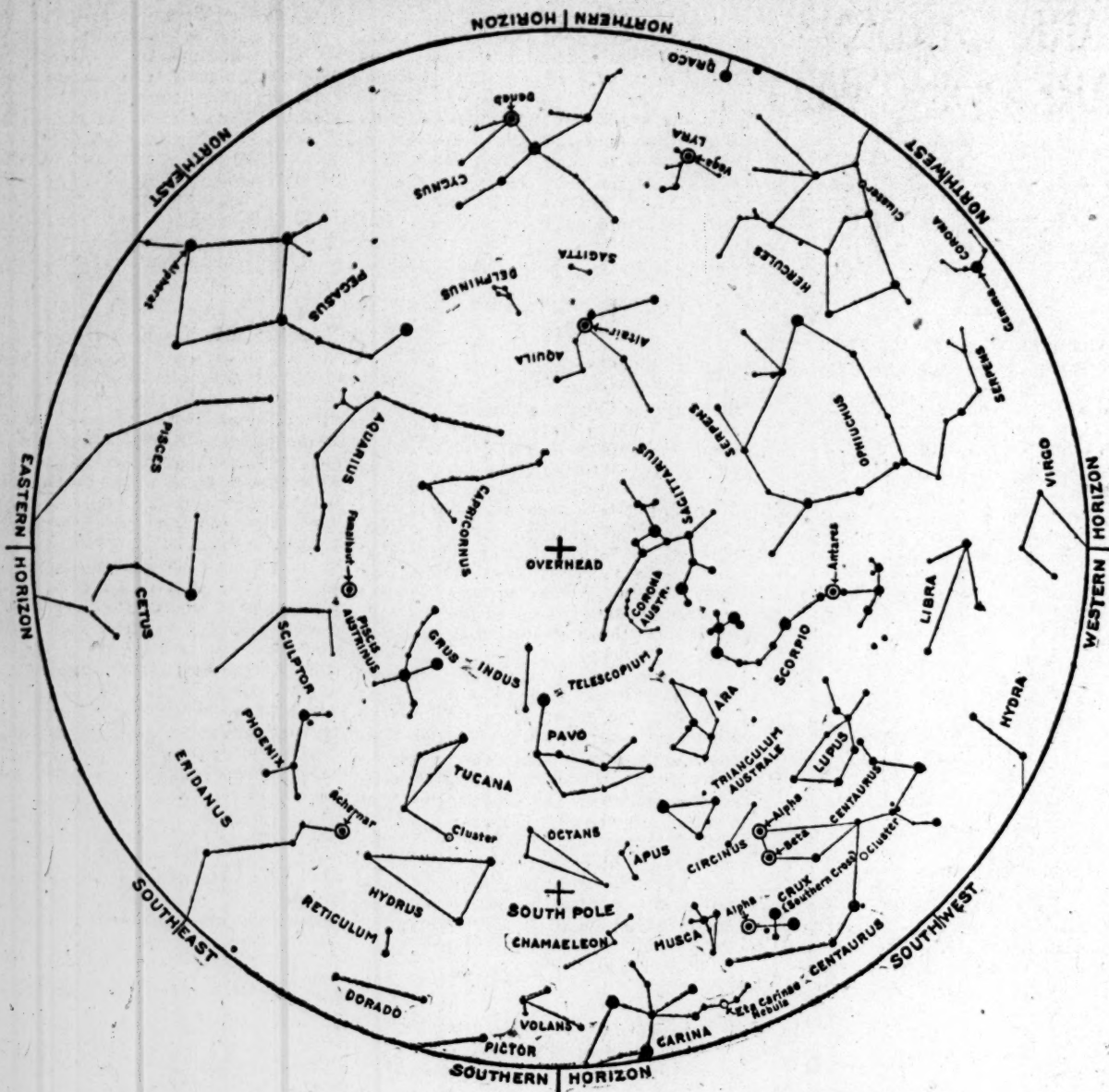
On the grounds of the Adams Academy, a gift to the city by John Adams, second president of the United States, and the site of the birthplace of John Hancock, are the tables and booths for the use of those residents who have grown more perishable food products than they can consume, and are willing to dispose of them at a fair price. Prices last Saturday were below the current market quotations. Strawberries, beans, beets, peas and lettuce were displayed on the tables. Among the rules which govern this market is one which stipulates that no "combination of prices" shall be agreed upon between lessors of the tables or stalls, so that every producer sets his own price.

BY OTHER EDITORS

No Promotion by Politics
CHICAGO HERALD—A number, a small number, happily, of the men in the training camps have attempted to discover royal roads to commissions. They seem to have thought that by the processes of politics the coveted promotions would be obtained. So far attempts of this character have resulted in failure. Not only the commissions sought through congressmen and senators have not been secured but the indiscreet applicants have been dismissed from the training camps. Politics is not to be tolerated in the new army. So strictly is this commendable rule being followed that, according to private reports from Washington members of the Cabinet have not given any privileges to members of their own families. This is reassuring. In the national army so far as is possible worth will win recognition. Political pull will be a liability and not an asset. The sooner the truth is generally accepted the better. Disappointment and bootless intrigue will be prevented.

A Wonderful Change
TORONTO GLOBE—There is not in history an experience to match what the American people have done in the past two months. Revolutionary is a sober word. No man among them three months ago deemed the thing possible. Silently the whole industrial order has been changed. Aggregations of plants employing millions of men, and representing many billions of investment, have come under Government regulation, and where private interests blocked the way, under Government control. The whole railroad system answers to a new hand; the great interests of steel, of copper, of coal, of oil, of cotton, of leather, of wool—they are all touched as by a new master. Private interest itself often leads the way. Those who argued most determinedly for private ownership and private profits are today first and loudest in the declaration that the whole nation is at war, and that every activity of the Republic must be brought into the unrestricted service of the nation.

An Old Conundrum
ST. PAUL DISPATCH—A Federal grand jury impaneled in Chicago to inquire into questionable food price methods has run up against the old conundrum: Why is the Elgin Board of Trade to make butter prices for the whole nation? So far as developed, the jury stumbled against the riddle



The evening sky for the southern hemisphere

Held, face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, the map shows the stars that will appear Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. To use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon.

SOUTHERN SKIES IN
AUGUST

To one traveling east or west on the globe, the stars appear practically the same. If he sees a constellation in the east which he remembers as having viewed in the west when at home, it is because he is observing at a different hour of the night or at a different season of the year. Taking the annual circuit of the stars, he will see in either place the same procession of stellar points as they seem to sweep ever round and round the celestial poles. But when one goes northward or southward, it is a different proposition. As we advance from the north to the southern hemisphere, new constellations come into view in the south, while familiar ones sink beneath the northern horizon. Of course, the reverse will be true when coming from the southern to the northern hemisphere. A moment's thought will show that those living near the equator will see the maximum number of stars during the year.

Hence, the southern hemisphere must have a star map of its own. The map presented is constructed similarly to that for the northern hemisphere, already published, and is to be used in similar fashion. It is drawn for an average latitude, about that of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, and will thus cover a wide zone. Let us begin our studies. First, hold the map with that part of the horizon line a little west of south down, and face in the same direction. You will then see not far from the horizon the far-famed Southern Cross. Most people are disappointed at first, but, after living with the Cross in view for months or years, I think that one comes to a better opinion of it. Two first magnitude stars, Alpha and Beta Centauri, that is, of the Centaur, are quite near above the Cross, and point toward it. They will assure you that no mistake has been made in your identification. These two stars in Centaurus may be called the Southern Pointers, since they indicate the Cross. The brighter star of the two, Alpha, also lays claim to our notice since it is of all the stars, as far as known, our nearest neighbor. Nevertheless that is not very near. If we were able to speed over the intervening space with the velocity of light at 660,000,000 miles per hour, we would need to provision ourselves well, since the journey would require more than four years. Astronomers speak of such a distance as being four light-years. Other stars may be 10, 20 or even hundreds of light-years distant. Therefore we see the stars not as they are today, but as they existed in the past when the light left them on its long journey.

The names of most of the constellations have come down to us from very ancient times, and were given by primitive people, shepherds, hunters, husbandmen, and others leading an outdoor life. The names of the individual stars are chiefly from the Arabs, who were very familiar with the stars, living as they did under the clear skies of the desert. When we find constellations named Telescope, Microscope, Easel, Octant, etc., we may be sure that they are modern and show the handiwork of the physical scientist. These abound in the southern sky, but some have been omitted from the map, since they contain only faint stars. If any doubt arises as to the Latinized names entered, a reference to Webster's New International Dictionary will usually be helpful. Octans, the Octant, covers the field of the pole, but furnishes no bright star to mark the position, similar to Polaris, the northern pole star. The longer line of the Cross points

very nearly to the pole, however, and we may find the approximate place by taking a distance of about four lengths of the Cross from the bright star Alpha at the foot of the Cross. To find the pole, will fix for us the south point of the horizon. At nearly an equal distance on the opposite side of the pole we shall find the star, Achernar, the Last-of-the-River.

Looking East and about half way to the zenith, we shall see Fornax, the bright star in the mouth of the Southern Fish, which is usually represented as drinking the stream of water flowing from the jar of Aquarius. We see little resemblance of all this in the stars themselves. The other first-magnitude stars now visible, such as Vega, Altair and Antares, may be readily found by a similar use of the map.

The brilliancy of the Galaxy or Milky Way in the southern hemisphere is the surprise and wonder of the northern visitor. There is little need to describe its path stretching down from the north through Sagittarius, Scorpio, and other constellations:

"Torrent of light and river of the air, Along whose bed the glimmering stars are seen Like gold and silver sands in some ravine Where mountain streams have left their channels bare."

Venus will be the most prominent planet during August and later. It may be seen nearly due west after the sun has set. Mercury, which can be seen only at special times, because it is so near the sun, will be at its greatest eastern elongation or distance from the sun on Aug. 22, and may then be observed for a few evenings a little below Venus. Uranus is in Capricornus, but is rather faint for naked-eye observation.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is officially announced that collection made in Grenada (British West Indies) for the British Red Cross Society amounted to £127 4s. 1d. and that collections in Seychelles for the Belgian Relief Fund have realized over £47.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clay Allen, of Seattle, Wash., Federal attorney for that district, is proceeding to enforce internment on the German adherents of the Industrial Workers of the World in that State; and thus will become the official representative of the Nation in a controversy that may take on serious proportions. Mr. Allen is a Kansan, who, after graduation from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and from the Indianapolis Law School, practiced law in Kansas and Oklahoma from 1899 to 1902, when he went to Seattle. During the Spanish-American War he fought with a Kansan volunteer regiment. He has held his present position since 1913.

Walter Camp, who is to be a member of the advisory council cooperating with United States Navy officials in welfare work for the enlisted men while on shore, is a famous athlete, trainer, and promoter of high-grade sports, especially at Yale University, where his service has been conspicuous, in one form or another, since he was graduated. He has served on national commissions to define the rules of collegiate sports. He has written authoritatively for the sporting and general press, and has edited yearbooks of official statistics. Nor is this all. He has indulged in fiction writing, with sport as the main motive. There is, perhaps, no person in the American sporting world with like prestige, and his addition to the body of experts to aid Chairman Fosdick and Secretary Daniels in this "moral preparedness" campaign is a stroke of strategy. One of Mr. Camp's avocations is the promotion of aviation, and he has been "doing his bit" in this field of "preparedness" for some years past.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cave, K. C., the British Home Secretary, is Unionist member for the Kingston Division of Surrey. In the coalition Government he succeeded Sir F. E. Smith as Solicitor-General. After a brilliant career at Oxford, where he gained a first class in moderations and in the Final Classical School, he took up the study of law at the Inner Temple, becoming Master of the Bench in 1913 and practicing at Chancery Bar. From 1894 to 1910 he was chairman of Quarter Sessions for Surrey, and Recorder of Guildford from 1904 to 1915. During the latter part of that period he held the position of standing counsel to Oxford University, and of Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

Henry B. Endicott, who is to be Food Administrator of Massachusetts, by appointment of Governor McCall, has already done invaluable work on the State Committee of Public Safety. Mr. Endicott is a manufacturer with large means who, as soon as the United States decided to enter the war, volunteered to give his time unconditionally to the public welfare; and, along with Mr. James J. Storrow, a banker, who is chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, he has labored incessantly for the mobilization of all the resources of the Commonwealth. In his politics Mr. Endicott is a progressive Democrat, whose standards as an employer are extremely liberal. The fact of his intense interest in social welfare during the ante-war period will make any action he may now be forced to take as a "food dictator" all the more readily accepted, if ordered. He has the administrative ability and executive experience needed to handle the large task to which he has been assigned.

Thomas Pryor Gore, senior United States Senator from Oklahoma, who stands sponsor for a food bill, now before the Senate, which is opposed to that favored by the President and by Mr. Hoover, and represents the point of view of the "interests" that are profiting by the war, is a Democrat, whose course in the Senate, since

the war began, has been obstructive. Senator Gore is a native of Mississippi, who, without collegiate education, found his way into the profession of law. Resident for awhile in Texas, he arrived in Oklahoma in 1901, when it was first coming into possession of the whites, and prior to its formation as a State. He at once entered into politics, and was elected to the territorial Senate. His ability and ambition also led him to win high recognition from his party as a delegate to important national conventions, and for many years he was one of the ablest and staunchest of Mr. Bryan's lieutenants in all that party leader's campaigns for the triumph of radicalism. When the region ceased to be a Territory and became a State, and had to decide upon its representative in the upper house of Congress, Mr. Gore won in the State primary, took his seat in December, 1907, and has been one of the State's senators ever since. He now has a tenure until 1921.

John Jacob Rogers, of Lowell, Mass., who, in the House of Representatives is leading an effort to modify the Selective Draft Law so that the basis of apportionment may not bear so heavily on urban centers with their large bodies of alien residents, is a lawyer, and was educated at Harvard. After service in the local Legislature and on the School Board, he ran for Congress in 1913. He comes from a city that has an extremely large alien population. He is a prominent participant in local military affairs. His attitude as a citizen, and as a national lawmaker, has been progressive. At home he has served as president of the Social Service League.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—Regulations have been issued giving a list of places in which German soldiers on leave may arrange to meet relatives living abroad. Travelers from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway may be met in Schleswig, and those from Sweden and Norway in Stralsund as well. Those from Switzerland must be met in Rastatt in Bavaria, and those from Holland in Münster and Düsseldorf. Branches of the Red Cross and kindred organizations in Schleswig, Münster, and Düsseldorf have declared themselves ready to provide such soldiers and their relatives with board and lodging free of charge, provided their assistance is claimed only in case of real need, and for a short period of time, as their means are only limited. Men applying for leave will be required to give the name of the place in which their relatives reside, and of the town in which they propose to meet, and to state whether they intend to claim financial assistance or not.

SWEDEN GETS STRANGE PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The difficulties with regard to importation have induced people in Sweden to attempt the cultivation of plants which have never before been grown in that country. Among such plants are numbered poppies, sunflowers, rubberplants and euphorbia, all of which are said to be doing very well.

GERMAN EMBASSY
IN ROME DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The question of recovering the Palazzo Caffarelli, which stands on the hill of the Capitol, and was formerly the German Embassy, was discussed some time ago by the Communal Council at Rome and recently the subject has again been brought forward. The necessity for taking down the building was urged by Assessor Apolloni, both in order to free the historical site from the intrusion of modern constructions, and also because the building roused bitter memories and offended their national dignity.

Counselor Bianchi told how when the Emperor William came to Rome, Ambassador von Bülow, after lunch, took him out on to the loggia of the Palazzo Caffarelli to show him the magnificent view of the city spread out beneath them, and after describing to him the difficulty and trouble which it had cost to plant the German Embassy full in the middle of the Capitol, added, "And now let us hope we shall never have to restore it to them," to which the Emperor replied: "The Palazzo Caffarelli shall be restored when Alsace is restored." "The times," said Counselor Bianchi, amid enthusiastic applause, "are clearly ripe."

The council finished its deliberations by approving an order of the day which stated that, as the interpreter of the unanimous feeling of the citizens, and convinced that the new Italy must hold the Capitol in honor as the center and symbol of Roman civilization in the name of which the Latin people were fighting, the council trusted that the Government in the forthcoming law concerning the "Monumental Zone" of Rome would include within that region the Capitoline Hill, consigning it to the care of the Commune in accordance with tradition and their ancient rights.

ZANZIBAR AIDS WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is officially announced that a further sum of £20,000 has been offered to the British Government by the Government of Zanzibar, as a contribution towards the cost of the war, and the offer has been gratefully accepted. This makes the third gift from the Zanzibar Government to the British Government, which had previously contributed sums of £10,000 and £20,000 in 1915 and 1916 respectively.

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BIG U. S. CAMPS SHOW ACTIVITY

Building at 16 Cantonments
Under Construction in Various
Sections Furnish Lively Proof
of Military Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AYER, Mass.—Washington officials, regarding it as perhaps their most difficult task to convince many persons in the United States of the fact that their country is at war, might gain their ends in the most obstinate cases by running excursions of doubters to the scenes of the building of the 16 cantonments now under construction in various sections of the Union. Residents of New England would find a visit to the 2800-acre tract of the Ayer cantonment full of lively proof that military operations on a vast scale are planned to begin with the calling out of the first National Army under the selective draft act. If they could see huge barracks, mess and store houses, artillery sheds, tool houses, motor truck garages and assembly halls now going up at the rate of four or five a day in smooth-working program that calls for the completion of 2100 or more buildings, large and small, this fall to shelter New England's quota of 37,000 men and their equipment.

Beside one of the tracks in the new railroad freight terminal that the Boston & Maine has established to serve the cantonment, alongside the railroad's own freight distributing yard a mile southwest of Ayer village center, 11 saw mill units are preparing lumber. This material is taken out of the car and cut with two men required as passers, one to lift the boards from the stack and the other to place the timber under the hand of the man who manipulates the saw with a foot lever. A fourth man marks the specification symbols on the cut pieces and fesses them out of the shed to a fifth who catches and piles them. Seldom does more than a single pile accumulate at each shed, so frequent are the trips of the motor trucks and delivery wagons to the dozens of spots where the buildings are going up simultaneously. The Christian Science Monitor representative watched this preparation of lumber for perhaps an hour, then walked back along the central road by which he had come. A large mess shed which he had examined in the frame stage three hours before had so altered in the mean time he was long in recognizing the boarded-in structure as the same building.

Seven quarters, dished floors and a few more when 30 men are nailing under the eye of a boss carpenter, who has a genius for keeping his help from getting in each other's way. Each miller works over a small area, having nothing to do but wield his hammer for a crew of 10 laborers keeps each gang of nailers supplied with boards. There are dozens of such gangs of carpenters and helpers at work on the structures that are rising all over the several hundred-acre district, and the patter of their hammers makes a ceaseless rattle of sound everywhere the visitor wanders. Long and high two-story barracks appear nearly completed on spots that were only a checkerboard of post holes three days ago. One framed-in building is piled full of stamped steel springs, single mattresses and quilts of cheerful colors that arouse memories of rural bedrooms under the eaves.

Large as is the present supply of sawed lumber, it is expected that next week will see the supply doubled, when the huge automatic lumber cutter and sorter, now being assembled, is in use. A special siding has been laid by the railroad to supply this mill. Lumber will be thrown off the cars directly upon the endless belts, which will carry the timbers up into the machine, where they will be cut, sorted, and tossed out into piles on the other side.

Wide roads radiate in every direction from the lumber and supply center at the railroad yards, and watering carts are in steady procession over the new made thoroughfares laying the dust. Under the shallow top soil of loam all over the tract there is a deep stratum of sand, indicating that the surface water will seep away quickly after heavy rains. The elaborate drainage and sewerage systems now being installed will take care of all unusual surplus water. There is a plentiful amount of spring water on the reservation to supply all mechanical needs, and drinking water is being piped in from a series of wells which tap a vast natural water shed. Fully 15 miles of railroad track will be laid to serve the completed cantonment, with many sidings, spurs, and one circuit road to carry food and supplies around the whole ring of buildings.

One may walk over the whole tract, which is larger than Boston Common multiplied 30 times, and find no discarded newspapers, empty food tins or fruit skins. Everywhere there are admonitory signs, printed in English and Italian, requiring that all food must be eaten within the commissary tents or sheds. All rubbish is emptied into brick furnaces and burned.

Nearly 2000 of the workers are quartered in a regimental quadrangle of one-story buildings, each building laid off into 26 rooms for two men in a room. The skilled artisans are to occupy some of the barracks now being enclosed. Several thousands workers are under canvas.

All the multifarious activities of the camp construction are directed from the headquarters of the Ley Construction Company, which is the construction firm, with offices on one of the two ridges of the reservation. On top of the company's office building

is an observation tower from which the officials may obtain an idea of the general progress of the work all over the cantonment site. Probably 20 automobiles are in commission in carrying out orders issued from the contractors' headquarters. The dozen cars of Truck Company 38, U. S. A., are in steady use, and scores of other trucks, tip carts, delivery wagons and inspection cars are continually running about the reservation.

The construction company carries out the plans made in the pavilion on the other ridge of the reservation, where Capt. Edward Canfield Jr. of the Quartermasters Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the whole work for the Government, has his headquarters. In this pavilion are the architects, engineers, draftsmen, secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, auditors and clerks, all at work on details of the large undertaking. Near the pavilion is "The Ark," the commissary of the quartermaster's department, fitted up in a modest fashion, but with many of the wares of a food specialty store. For contrast there is the commissary of the Italian laborers, piled high with boxed macaroni and products from Italy, and tinned foods of many sorts. Over at the lumbermen's commissary are canned foods and crackers in packages, with temperance drinks in variety, and with the demand heaviest for ice cream cones and "hot dogs."

There are few signs of actual military activity about the cantonment at present, but before leaving the trolley line the visitors will see working, not far from the Y. M. C. A. tent, the most warlike exhibit that the reservation boasts, a trench digging machine, at present engaged in the peaceful occupation of scooping out deep narrow cuts to receive the pipes of the main sewerage system.

FOOD BILL IS TO BE PUSHED

(Continued from page one)

not be voted upon, according to the present program, the Steering Committee endorsing the President's proposal that the final vote be taken on the original bill, with whatever modifications may be made.

"The differences that now exist as between supporters of the measure and its opponents," said Senator Chamberlain, sponsor for the bill, "do not seem so wide as to prevent a compromise. The conference of leaders undoubtedly will evolve changes in the bill that will make it acceptable to the majority. The chief trouble seems to be over having piled up amendments putting in articles to go on the list of control. Once that is compromised, the Senate will have a bill that will pass."

In debate Senator Francis of Maryland said the bill was "wholly destructive in nature." He declared legislation should be "stimulative, and not restrictive," and that if the present bill were passed it would retard the strength of the nation at a time when it is most needed.

"I believe it would be a blessing to the people in the American cities for wheat to go to \$3 or \$4 a bushel between now and next October," Senator Francis said. He declared this would stimulate the planting of an increased acreage by the farmers, and declared there should be 2,000,000,000 bushel crop next year, which ultimately would reduce the price.

In the general discussion of the merits of the food bill on Saturday Senator Stone, of Missouri, who will be recalled as one of the 12 Senators attempting to block Administration plans at the outset of the war by voting against a declaration of a state of war against Germany, made a speech in which he vigorously declared that now we are in the war, "the only way to do is to smash the Kaiser and his Government. We've got to beat Germany, but we would not have been in this position if our own Government had acted wisely."

The Senator declared that every energy must be bent in an attempt to "down" Germany and secure victory for this country.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that the Senate is wasting too much time, pointing out that while senators were baggaging over the Constitution and its limitations, they should consider the difference between peace and war, and should consider that a great war was caused enough for a nation to overstep the limitations set by a constitution, if such a step were essential to the success of the war. He urged that senators refrain from bringing so many "ifs, whys, and wherefores" into the controversy and "get down to business." Continuing Senator Williams said:

"It seems to me that there has been indulgence in endless verbalities, endless criticism, endless attention to minute matters. The House Committee has just reported to the House a bill to spend some \$600,000,000 for airplanes, and see what we can do to end this war in the quickest possible way. I hope—and I have reason to hope from what I have heard—that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If it is not perfectly right it can be made right; the main thing is to make a start."

"The country is not unaware of what we have been doing, and what we have not been doing, when we might have been doing something. This is Armageddon—the war of all the nations of all the world, and everybody at everybody's throat. We have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation necessary to mobilize men, money, and resources. 'Men may cry peace' but there is no peace. For six months before we went into this struggle there was no peace, and every man with a long vision knew it. The only mistake that we made was that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be

deprived of a place in the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time. "There are hundreds of things that are thoroughly constitutional in time of war, in carrying out the behest of the Constitution to support the Army and Navy and to carry on war, which would be not only absurd, but really unconstitutional in time of peace, for the simple reason that in time of war the exercise of the power is proper and necessary in order to accomplish a constitutional end, which is to support armies and navies and carry on war."

"There are just two classes of people in America, and the sooner we find it out the better. One is loyal to the American Republic and wants to win this war. Whatever is to be suffered he is willing to suffer; whatever it shall cost he is willing to pay; whatever must be endured he is willing to endure."

"The other side is consciously or unconsciously disloyal, untrue not only to the American Republic, but to the cause of liberty throughout the world which is involved in this war. The President is right. We must see it through, and see it through to where democracy shall have a safe place in this world. That cannot be done so long as there exists anywhere, enthroned or vested with authority, any man controlling any nation's destiny who is insane enough—for it is a form of insanity and nothing else—to believe, first, that government is an independent entity—not a mere creature of men for men's use, but a separate thing, with separate rights and separate duties outside of the pale of morals and the moral law; and, second, that he, thus enthroned, rules by divine right."

"Summon up your courage, stiffen your sinews, realize that this war is the most gigantic struggle that this country ever engaged in, not even excepting the Revolution, because if we had failed in that we would still have been colonies of that country which, whatever the objection to it might have been or may be, was and is the freest country in the world. We would have been in no worse condition today than Canada is."

"This struggle is even more serious than was the Civil War, because, even had the South been victorious, there would have been two free countries upon this hemisphere, with miserable custom houses between us, and the keeping up of armies out of suspicion of one another; but still there would have been two free countries."

"You lose this fight and the road is made clear from Berlin to Baghdad; from Belgrade upon the Danube down to Salonika, and across to Asia and across to Asia-Minor, and under the government of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and Junkers."

"One of two things is going to happen: you can either bid eternal farewell to democracy on this earth, or else you can make out of this America, as Europe has made out of herself, an armed camp, sitting and watching all the time—a panther in his lair, ready to spring whenever you are off guard. "What is the use of fooling with any of these 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'notwithstandings' and 'wherefores'?" Get the substance of what you want in the grand outline and put it through. Meet the enemy as the enemy meets us, with every man and every resource and every form of national virility and fidelity."

"War is war, and the man who attempts to carry on war upon the same principles that would guide him in peace times in ordinary legislation is either lacking in acuteness of vision or in loyalty to the country in behalf of which he wants the war carried on. Hew to the line, and let the chips fall as they may. See this thing through first; see it through, not to peace only, which might merely be an armistice and a continuation of this eternal curse of national armed camps all over the world, of which Great Britain and we, the two branches of the English-speaking race, must after this war become a party. Hitherto we have avoided it."

SIX MONTHS FOR LIQUOR SALES

Mortimer Harris of 163 Court Street, also claiming residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction for selling liquor to men in the United States uniform by Judge William J. Sullivan in the Boston Municipal Court today. According to the testimony of the police Harris was accustomed to rent rooms at 163 Court Street on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights of each week and also on the fifth, sixth, twentieth and twenty-first of each month, all pay days in the United States Navy, and through the aid of "runners" sell liquor to the sailors who were brought to his rooms.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Because he drove an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, John Flynn of 22 Mozart Street, Jamaica Plain, was given a sentence of six months in the House of Correction by Judge William Meritt in the Dorchester court. Flynn was arrested Saturday night after a chase of about a mile, in Blue Hill Avenue, as he approached Mattapan. Patrolman Brede noticed that the car driven by Flynn had a number reported as that of a stolen car. He shouted to Flynn to stop and then gave chase in another machine. Three other automobiles against Flynn of operating an automobile that he had appropriated, of having no license to operate, and of refusing to stop when ordered to do so by a police officer, were placed on file.

SALE OF LIQUOR CHARGED

John H. Freeman of 46 Westland Avenue, was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes today charged with aiding and abetting sale of intoxicating liquor to Seaman Steward H. Purdy, one of the crew of the U. S. S. Georgia. He was held for a hearing on July 23 and permitted to go on his recognizance.

PARK GARDENS ARE DOING WELL

Various Plots Worked by Citizens on Public Grounds Giving Evidence of Care and Interest of Their Cultivators

Whatever may result of the investigation of the Boston City Council into the economic administration by the food production and conservation subcommittee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety as to the wisdom of expending over \$35,000 of the \$50,000 it has received for municipal garden plots for the public, the fact remains that these gardens are today blooming and blossoming as the rose, or in fact, as the potato and bean. There are 882 of these garden plots for adults and 2240 gardens for children.

The majority of the 130 acres of garden plots, of which the school children have about 20 acres subdivided into sections, 10 by 25 feet, are in good condition. Ninety of these acres are in Franklin Park. When it is taken into account that these 882 adults and 2240 children till the individual lots themselves the average condition of the gardens proves that they are in earnest.

Charles E. Jones of 436 Tremont Street has what Homer C. Darling, the municipal garden manager, calls the prize lot of the entire lay-out. On Friday afternoon at 4 he paid his \$12.50 rental for his plot. "I am satisfied with my contract," he said, "I expect to get at least 30 bushels of potatoes out of this patch and some beans, cabbages and turnips."

S. A. Youngman, an assistant farm manager, was superintending the spraying at the Gold Links Gardens. A Negro woman was bending over her garden patch, hoeing potatoes that were getting the best of a hard struggle with somewhat swampy land. Pointing to her, Mr. Youngman said: "That woman will make that patch pay and pay well. She puts in two days a week at her little garden. She is just one of many persons who really are counting on getting a good start next winter through these gardens. Of the hundreds who come here to tend their gardens I know of but two who come here in automobiles, and they are not expensive cars. No, this municipal garden activity is not a 'fad' with the great majority of the men, women and children who till the soil here."

"The conditions are not comparable to ordinary farming. Here nearly all the gardens are being tilled on what was grass last year, and the heavy sod is hard to keep in check, as the witch grass grows so fast. I call this 'war' soil gardening, for it means war with witch grass and with weeds from start to finish. Next year things will be different."

Miss Julia P. Vogel has a fine potato patch on a hillside in the Playstead section of Franklin Park. She asked David Potter, secretary to the Food Production Committee, to have one of the gardeners run the cultivator through her garden again. She said that she expected to be well paid for her labors, not only in potatoes, but from the practical outdoor exercise she is getting.

There are several acres for the children in the lower part of the Playstead. The one-eighth acres are subdivided into 20 little plots, and each youngster has a plot. There were bloomer girls among the scores at work today.

In the Forest Hills section there are eight acres given over to municipal gardening. The struggle with the witch grass there is a hard one. It's here that Mr. Youngman's "war soil gardens" can be seen in grim earnest and the grass and the potatoes have had a merry race. This week, though, things will be different, for the potato plants will be high enough and the cultivators will be run through the furrows and by Wednesday, conditions meanwhile permitting, the weeds and the witch grass will be gone. The most of the eight acres in this section are taken by street car men and they have had plenty to do to keep the rank grass under partial control till their potatoes showed above soil.

There are some splendid potato gardens in the golf links section and the Boy Scouts have exhibited of which they are justly proud.

In Franklin Park, proper, there are some 90 acres devoted to the municipal garden activity of the year. In Olmstead Park, Jamaicaaway, there are six acres given to the children which look to be in fine state of cultivation and growth. In Pine Bank, Jamaicaaway there are three acres which are well along. In Mattapan there are about 25 acres under cultivation, with three acres farming at Walk Hill Street. In Franklin Field there are three acres away out on Commonwealth Avenue which are doing well, too.

About 90 acres of potatoes are planted. It is estimated that they will yield from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes. At \$1 a bushel the City of Boston would get \$8,000, while the people would net \$12,000 for their summer's hoeing.

Thirty acres are in beans. If 300 bushels are yielded it will be a bumper crop. At \$10 a bushel, which is a low estimate, the city would get \$1200 for its share while the bean growers would get \$1800. The charge for a potato lot, as is well known, is \$12.50. The rental for a bean plot is \$10, while for mixed plots, where the seed cost more, the city charges \$11.25. The city will not make money, but the men in charge say that the cost this year is misleading. People are learning to garden now and getting the taste for outdoor work who will turn their knowledge into account in years to come. The city charges for seeds, fertilizer, spraying and part pay for

the labor. The tools are used free. The Boston Public Safety Committee last night made public a statement in which it asserted that the net cost to the city this year for the public gardens would not be great, especially when the benefit to the people is considered. It is held that the campaign of agricultural education is really well worth while and not to be calculated in mere dollars and cents.

FOOD TALKS IN PICTURE HOUSES

Food conservation will be the topic to be discussed by some 900 speakers in motion picture houses and theaters in every city and town in Massachusetts this week, according to A. D. Converse, chairman of the Department of Four-Minute Men of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Prominent citizens have been secured to give four-minute talks in the theaters every evening on food conservation during the second week of the department's campaign. The slogan of the speakers for the week will be "To Help the Allies You Must Hooverize." Next week the speakers will discuss war measures.

Among the savings to be advocated by the speakers will be one wheatless meal per day to save one pound of wheat flour in order to give the Allies of the United States 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat this year. "Cut the loaf on the table and only as required," is another admonition. Consumers will also be urged to save milk, fats and fuels. One ounce of sugar saved daily by each person in the country will mean a total saving of 1,100,000 tons for the year by the people who "use today three times as much per person as our Allies."

The use of increased quantities of perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables will be advocated and the storing of potatoes and other root crops and the canning and drying of surplus garden products will also be urged, as well as patronizing home producers to obviate transportation costs.

KRISTIANIAFJORD ASHORE IN A FOG

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (Monday)—With 1216 passengers, the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord, bound from an American port to Norway via Halifax, ran ashore on Sunday seven miles west of Cape Race, on the southeastern coast of Newfoundland. All of the passengers were landed safely at Port of Refuge.

The liner lost her bearings during the night because of a heavy rain and fog.

There is but slight accommodation at the landing place, and many of the rescued passengers were brought to this city by train.

One hundred and twenty women passengers were taken aboard the coasting steamer Sabie, which sailed for this port. The men passengers boarded a special railroad train which left Port of Refuge after the departure of the steamer.

Several steamers from this port as well as the Canadian Government steamer Stanley, which was reached by wireless at sea, have been sent to the assistance of the stranded liner. Wireless dispatches indicated that she was badly damaged, three of her holds being full of water, but hope of saving her was held out.

Members of the crew, aided by fishermen, landed a portion of the cargo in the hope that the high tide would float her off the rocks. The sea was calm and the work went on rapidly. The Kristianiafjord, a steamship of 10,665 tons, in command of Capt. S. C. Hjordahl, was last officially reported as arriving at an American port on June 25. She is owned by the Don Norske Amerikalinje of Christiania. The vessel was built at Birkenhead in 1913, is of steel construction, and is 512 feet in length.

BENSON STILL A SOCIALIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While regretting that a third of the Socialist

Knight Shoe Co.
MORRISON STREET
NEAR BROADWAY
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Good Sense Shoes

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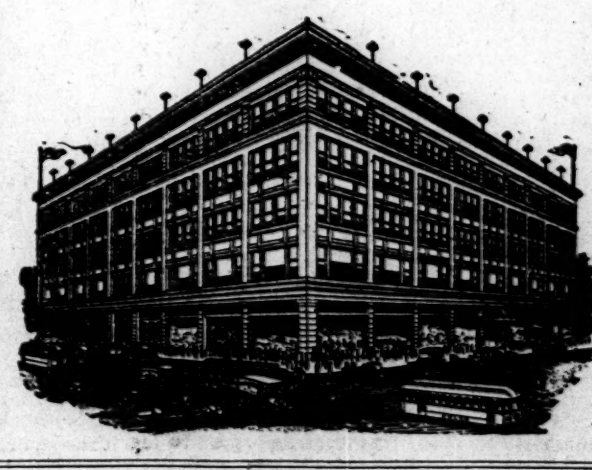
Portland, Oregon

OUR ANNUAL

July Clearance Sale
Now in Progress

Deep Reductions in
Prices to Close Out

All Broken Lines, Small Lots,
Remnants, Etc., in All Depts.



GERMAN GIVEN UP IN SCHOOLS

Study of the Language, Tried in
West Bend, Wis., Both Under
Grade Teachers and Under
Superintendent, Termed Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—West Bend, the county seat of Washington County and a strong German-American community, has dropped the teaching of German from the public schools. The fight against instruction in German was led by Robert H. Rolfs, a manufacturer, himself of German descent, who said experience proved that the course had been a failure. This was corroborated by others.

Teaching of German in the grades began at West Bend 15 years ago. For 10 years the instruction was by the regular grade teachers. But this was so unsatisfactory that in 1912 a supervisor of German was employed. Still, according to West Bend citizens, the results have been poor, have constituted a waste of public money and have worked to the detriment of the children. The teaching of German is dropped, they say, because of the poor results and not from any issues arising out of the war.

At West Bend a supervisor of German has been hired for the coming year. But she will not teach German. If the School Board finds that it must fulfill its legal obligation it may pay her salary and let her be idle. So strong is the feeling against German, now that it is held the children would be the gainers, even by this plan.

German courses at the Cumberland (Wis.) high school were discontinued by unanimous vote at the annual school meeting. Lack of interest on the part of the pupils, it was said, made the expenditure unwarranted. Every speaker placed stress on a more thorough study of English.

HOLIDAY BOXES PROHIBITED

Plans for next year's Christmas shopping made by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce include the doing away of the custom of giving "costly and unnecessary holiday boxes" by the Boston merchants.

Crettonnes and Chintzes and Grass Furniture, Too

For House Furnishers—and all
who like lovely things and
them.

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Put Your Boy in My Hands
I have unpacked scores of the
very newest Norfolk suits
many in rough, stylish fabrics,
such as tweed, cheviot and navy
city wools.
Boys' Norfolk Suits
from \$5 to \$15
Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
PORTLAND, ORE.



Summer Weather Shopping

Satisfactory store service means quite a different thing in Winter than in Summer. In Winter, you likely make more personal shopping trips; but in Summer, one feels like relaxing at home, or spending a restful time in the country or at the beach. Let us help you with the Summer shopping problem.

Our strict adherence to our high standards of right quality and prices adds much to the satisfaction of shopping* by mail or telephone.

Our mail order and telephone departments are always at your service.

PORTLAND
OREGON

Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
FISH, MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES

PORTLAND
OREGON

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHARP DECLINE IN WAR STOCKS

Various Industrials Weaken Under Pressure of Sales, and Prices Reach Lower Range—More Interest in Rail Issues

Considerably more interest was centered in the railroad issues on the New York stock exchange today. Opening prices for this group were fractionally higher than Saturday's closing, and during the early sales further advances were made. Gains of a good fraction to more than a point were recorded during the first 15 minutes by St. Paul, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, New York Central, Reading and Union Pacific.

Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible and Willys-Overland recorded substantial improvement.

Boston & Maine was up a point on the Boston exchange.

The industrials began to decline before the end of the first half hour. The railroads continued firm.

The industrials were under much pressure during the remainder of the forenoon. By midday net losses of two and three points were numerous.

The rails held up fairly well, although receding from their best figures.

Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/4 at 127 1/2, improved to 127 3/4, and dropped to 123 1/2 before midday.

Crucible, after opening up 1/4 at 82 1/2, went to 82 1/4 and declined four points.

Republic Steel, Studebaker, General Motors, Lackawanna Steel, American Car & Foundry and Maxwell were pressed for sale. In fact all of the so-called war stock declined rather precipitately.

The copper stocks also were weak. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 106 1/4 and sold well under 103 before midday.

The Boston coppers sold off from a good fraction to a point. New Haven opened up 1/4 at 83 1/4 and declined more than two points.

United States Steel dropped well below 120 in the early afternoon. Bethlehem Steel "B" and other industrials also sold lower. There was a moderate rally before the beginning of the last hour. The Boston market continued heavy.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations for naval stores are easier, due to incoming receipts. Leading dealers are naming turpentine on the basis of 40 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins.—Trading for rosins is quiet, and common strained is quoted on the basis of \$5.75 a barrel.

These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel, ex yard New York: Grades B, C, \$5.75, D, \$5.85, E, \$5.95, G, H, \$5.95, I, \$6.10, K, \$6.35, M, \$6.85, N, \$7.35, W, \$7.50, WW, \$7.60.

Tar and Pitch.—Supplies are very scarce in local markets, and coastwise shipments are light. Kiln dried grades are offered at \$14 a barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at \$15. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at \$4.75 @ \$5 a barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.25 @ \$4.50 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits turpentine firm at 12c. Regular 37 1/2c, sales 25c. Rosin firm: WW \$6.65, WG \$6.50, N \$6.20, M \$5.65, K \$5.25, I \$5.20, H \$5.15, F \$5.05, E \$5.05, D \$5.05, B \$5.05. Sales 1541.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—The directors of the Steel Company of Canada have proposed that it, in cooperation with American interests, acquire certain ore and coal properties situated in an advantageous location in the eastern states from which such of its supply as is necessary in the future, will be drawn.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Monday—1917 1916
Exchanges \$34,802,229 \$35,553,582
Balances 9,514,433 8,886,480

United States Sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$3118.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight on East Maine coast.

For North Atlantic States for week: Fair weather for remainder of week after Sunday; no decided temperature change.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 74.10 a. m. 73
12 noon 81

TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY

8 p. m. New Orleans 80
Boston 72 New York 74
Buffalo 66 Philadelphia 75
Chicago 74 Pittsburgh 76
Denver 76 Portland, Me. 72
Des Moines 68 Portland, Ore. 84
Jacksonville 80 San Francisco 56
Kansas City 74 St. Louis 82
Nantucket 62 Washington 78

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 4:21 High water, 7:19
Sun sets 7:19 9:15 a. m. 9:30 p. m.
Length of day, 14:58 Moon rises, 1:55 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:49 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
A. A. Chem. pf.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am B Sugar	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 3/4	89 3/4
Am Can.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 3/4	48
Am Car. Fy.	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75
Am Cot. Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
Am Ice Sec.	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Int. Corp.	61	61	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Linseed	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Loco.	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70
Am Smelt'g.	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am SSec. pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Steel Fy.	67 1/2	67 1/2	66	67
Am Sugar.	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Am Zinc	28	28	23 1/2	24
Am Zinc pf.	61	61	61	61
Anacosta	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77
Asso. Oil	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	17	17	17	17
Atchafalaya pf.	108	108	106	107
Bald Loco.	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Barrett Co. pf.	108	108	108	108
Beth Steel	126	126	125 1/2	126
Beth Steel B	127 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
BFGoodrich	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Brook R. T.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Butte & S. P.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36	36 1/2
Can. & Ariz.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Can. Pacific	164	165 1/2	164	164
Can. Leather	87	87	84 1/2	85 1/2
Chan. Motor	89	89	86 1/2	88
Ches. & Ohio	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM & St. Paul	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
CM & St. P. pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	38	38	37	37
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	11	11	11	11
C. & G. West	35	34	34	34
Ch. & N. W.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Chile Cop.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Chino Cop.	53 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Col. Fuel	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49
Con. Can.	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Corn Prod.	35 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cruc. Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2
Cuban C. S. G.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Del. & Huds.	114 1/2	114	113 1/2	113 1/2
Denver pf.	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Domes. Min.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11
Erie	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
F. M. & S.	18	18	18	18
G. & W. W.	36	36	36	36
Gen. Electric	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Gen. Motors	118 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Granby Min.	83	83	81	81
Gt. Nor. Ore.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Gt. Nor. pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105
Green Can.	41	41	41	41
Gulf States	119	120	118 1/2	120
Has & Bar. Car.	38	38	38	38
Ill. Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Con. Cor.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int. Ag. Corp.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Int. Ag. Corp. pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
*Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
In. Nickel Ct.	39	39	38 1/2	39
Kan. City So.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kenneb. Cop.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lack Steel	91	91 1/2	89 1/2	90
Lee & W. pf.	30	30	30	30
Lee & T. Ct.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lehigh Val.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Louis & N.	126	126	126	126
Manhat. Bch.	1	1	1	1
Max Motor	44 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	62	62	60 1/2	60 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95	95 1/2
Miami	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Midvale St.	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
M. & S. L. New	17	17	17	17
MSP & SSM	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
Mo. Pacific pf.	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo. Pacific pf. ct.	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nat. Acme	34	35	34	34 1/2
Nat. Condu. It.	37 1/2	38	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nat. Enamel	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Nevada Con.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
NY Central	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
NYC & St. L.	25	25	25	25
NYNH & H.	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
N. & W.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124
North Pac.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101	102
N. S. Steel	94	94	91	94
O. Cities Gas	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
O. Cities Gas rts	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Ont. Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
O. W. & S.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Owens Bot. M.	91	91	91	91
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
Peoples Gas	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Pere Mar. pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20
Pere M. pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Phila. Co.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Pierce-Arrow	40	40	40	40
Pierce-Arrow pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pitts. Coal. It.	56	56	53 1/2	54 1/2
P. Coal pf. ct.	121	121	121	121
P. & W. Va.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pressed St.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	71
Ray Con.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	96 1/2
*Repub. I. & S.	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Royal Dutch	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

READING SYSTEM MAY EARNINGS DECIDEDLY GOOD

Feature Remarkable Showing of Coal & Iron Company—Surplus Increases \$572,086

A feature of the earnings statement of the Reading system for May was the remarkably good showing made by the Coal & Iron Company. Although surplus after charges of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway and of the Reading Company showed decreases of \$198,248 and \$30,247 respectively, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, surplus after charges of the Coal & Iron Company increased \$572,086, sufficient to wipe out the \$228,495 deficit of the Railway Company and the Reading Company and leave a balance of \$344,000 on the right side of the books.

Both gross and surplus after charges of the Coal & Iron Company have shown a consistent increase during the past few months, which is especially encouraging in view of the decrease in earnings of the Railway Company and the Reading Company.

The Coal & Iron Company is controlled by the Reading Company through ownership of the entire capital stock. The former company owns 84,488 acres of coal land; controls 11,677 acres and leases 6,799 acres. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 the company mined 4,065,511 tons of coal, 8,984,000 tons from its own lands, 328,155 tons from other lands. By reason of present high prices of coal it is natural to expect that earnings should increase rapidly, with every indication of a continuance.

The \$546,631 surplus after charges reported in May, followed a balance of \$219,187 in April, \$472,434 in March and \$307,861 in February. During the first five months of the current year surplus after charges increased from \$975,452 to \$2,072,523. That represents a gain of \$1,097,071, or 112 per cent.

The \$2,072,523 surplus after charges of the Coal & Iron Company at the close of the five months, compares with a surplus of \$2,803,161 reported by the Railway Company for the corresponding period. At the rate surplus of the Coal & Iron Company is increasing, in the face of a steady decrease in the case of the Railway Company, it should not be long before the Coal & Iron Company surplus exceeds that of the Railway Company.

The extent of the growth in profits of the Coal & Iron Company during recent months follows:

1917 Increase
February \$307,861 \$91,291
March \$472,434 72,515
April \$219,187 192,021
May \$546,631 572,086

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

Open High Low Last
Aug. 25.80 26.10 25.80 25.80
May 25.73 25.73 25.73 25.73
July 25.70 25.70 25.70 25.70
Oct. 25.60 25.60 25.60 25.60
Dec. 25.41 25.41 25.41 25.41
Jan. 25.37 25.37 25.37 25.37
March 25.64 25.68 25.38 25.45
Spots, 27.40, down 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots quiet,

prices 25d. higher; sales 2000 bales; receipts 9300, all American. Middlings 19.25d. Prices for futures fixed, Open, July-Aug. 17.90, Oct-Nov. 16.85, Jan-Feb. 16.20, March-April 16.02. At 1.45 p. m. fair American middlings 19.35d.; good middlings 19.55d.; middlings 19.25d.; low middlings 18.80d.; good ordinary 17.85d.; ordinary 17.35d.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

Stockholders of the American Water Works & Electric Company have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The additional capitalization is to be issued in the form of first preferred stock.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmeek	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Allouez	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	61
Am Ag Ch pf.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Sugar	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Am Tel.	120 1/2	121	120	120 1/2
A. T. & T. 2d pt ..	69	69	69	69
Am Wool pt.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Zinc	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Amoskeag	74	74	74	74
Andaconda	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am Com.	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/2	13 1/4
Amold	25c	25c	25c	25c
Am Gulf & W.	108	108 1/2	106 1/2	108
St. Elv.	61	61	60	61
St. & Lowell	107	107	107	107
Amston & Am.	31	31	31	31
Amotte & Bala.	58c	58c	58c	58c
St. & Ariz.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
St. & Hecla.	533	535	531	533
Amntional.	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Am p Range.	60 1/4	60 1/4	59	59 1/2
Amvis Daily	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Amst Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Amst Boston	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Amstidison Elec.	180	180	180	180
Amstankin	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
AmstElec.	157	158	157	157
Amstncock.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
AmstPort Ce.	13	13	13	13
AmstCr Coal.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69
AmstCreek pt.	88	88	88	88
AmstRoyale	31	31	30	31
Amstweenaw.	2	2	2	2
AmstCent.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Amstson Val.	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Amstson.	13	13	12 1/4	13

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MORE INTEREST
IN NATIONALS

Work of Cincinnati and Changes in the Boston and Philadelphia Lineups Is Increasing That League's Following

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
New York	47	21	444	500
Philadelphia	39	32	349	554
St. Louis	43	37	338	451
Cincinnati	46	41	329	395
Chicago	43	40	318	488
Brooklyn	36	39	487	595
Pittsburgh	30	43	411	571
Boston	24	51	320	467

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.	
New York 3, Cincinnati 0.	
Cincinnati 7, New York 4.	
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 3.	
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 2.	
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New York-Chicago, postponed.	
No other games scheduled.	
GAMES TODAY	
Pittsburgh at Boston, two games.	
Chicago at New York.	
St. Louis at Philadelphia.	
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.	

With the clubs in the National League on the last half of their championship season of 1917 and the New York Giants holding what appears to be a commanding lead over the other teams in the circuit, it might be generally expected that interest in the battle for the championship pennant in this the oldest of the two major baseball leagues would be on the decline especially as the war is of so much more importance at the present time; but such does not appear to be the case. While there can be no denying the fact that the attendance at the games has, as a rule, been much smaller than last year, it has held up surprisingly well when the conditions which have prevailed during the last three months are taken into consideration and it looks as if it would continue fairly large to the end of the season.

The western clubs are today opening the last half of their second invasion of the eastern circuit and next week Wednesday will find them traveling back home to repel the second invasion of the West by the eastern clubs.

Three things have happened lately in this organization which are expected to increase interest in the battle for the pennant over the last half of the season. One of these is the fine work which the Cincinnati club has been doing during the past month or so. It was generally expected before the season started, that Manager Mathewson would get the team into such shape that it would make a better showing this year than in the past few seasons; but it was hardly expected that he would get it into the first division in midseason with a fair chance of finishing in second or third positions. The team got away to a rather poor start and this is proving to be a big handicap to overcome. So far as games won are concerned the team ranks well with the New York Giants, but when it comes to the number lost there is a vast difference in favor of the Giants. As the Reds have played 14 more games than the Giants they are that much nearer the end of their schedule and unless the Giants should have a big slump during the rest of the year, they will win a majority of these 14 games and thus make a big gain on the Reds which will have to take them as losses.

Another change which is sure to increase interest in the league battle during the rest of the season is the appearance of J. J. Evers in the lineup of the Philadelphia club. How many games Evers will take part in will remain a question until the season is over; but it is certain that when he does play, he will add considerable to the offensive and defensive strength of the club in the position where it is the weakest and if he is able to get into all the games, it will put the Phillies in a fine position to battle against the Giants for the pennant. Evers is one of the best baseball players in the game and as he has played with Manager Moran a number of years when both were with the Chicago Cubs, he should be worth a lot to the club both as a player and leader.

The other change which should increase interest, is the determination on the part of the Boston management to start in building a new team to represent that city. Ever since the Braves played such wonderful baseball in 1914 that they won the league pennant and world's championship, the club has appeared to be slowing up. In 1915 it finished in second place, and last year it dropped into third. The opening of this season brought expectations that the team would give the Giants a fine battle for the 1917 pennant, but such has not proved to be the case and the club has gradually drifted down the standing until now it is lodged in seventh place.

The purchase of Powell and Reh for the outfield promises to result in a big improvement in that department. The pitching staff looks fairly strong, but another first-class catcher is needed badly. Rawlings appears able to take care of second base and do some timely hitting and while the team has practically no chance of getting out of the second division this year, there is a good prospect of its being improved upon during the rest of the season and made ready for a better start in 1918.

St. Louis continues to play good baseball and is pretty sure to finish

in the first division. The team has considerable all-around strength with Cruise and Hornsby two good men to lead the attack. The pitching staff is well balanced and the catching department is all that could be asked for.

Chicago is not able to maintain the fine pace it set earlier in the season and will probably have to be satisfied with a second division position at the end of the season. Manager Mitchell has worked hard with the club, but things have not favored him and he has much more hard work ahead of him. Pittsburgh, under the new manager, appears to be doing a little better and with President Dreyfuss supplying new players will probably improve as the season advances.

Brooklyn continues to be a big disappointment with little prospect of doing better this year. Dropping from a championship to sixth place is pretty near a record for one season.

SWIMMING AND
ROWING AT BIG
N. Y. A. C. MEETING

Keen Competition Marks Both Branches of Sport in First Outdoor Event of the Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Athletic Club held its first outdoor swimming meet at C. J. Rowing, Saturday, and the competitions in both sports were marked with success. Close finishes ruled in every sport. The rowing events were held over the club's half-mile course, and furnished the feature competition of the day.

The leading race in this branch of the day's entertainment was the eight-oared shell race, open to all local clubs. This resulted in a victory for the crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club after an extremely close and hard-fought race. Getting away at the start, the three shells, the Metropolitan Club's oarsmen, the New Rochelle Rowing Club and the Atlanta Boat Club, were on even terms. In this formation they raced until about half of the distance had been covered, when the Metropolitan started gradually to creep to the front. The New Rochelle oarsmen tried to keep the rival boat on even terms, and succeeded until shortly before the finishing mark was reached, when the stroke slumped badly enough to allow the Metropolitan to cross the finish line with about three-quarters of a length to spare. The New Rochelle boat, finishing second, was followed by about one-quarter of a length by the Atlanta oarsmen.

L. B. Goodwin, the veteran swimming champion and titleholder, was defeated in the 110-yard club swimming race, in which Leo Glebel, New York A. C., with 10 seconds, won by a touch in 1m. 14-2-5s. Goodwin had a handicap allowance of eight seconds.

The summaries: Fair-Oared Gig Race, Open, Scratch—Won by German-American Boat Club; Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, third. Time—3m. 46s. Eight-Oared Shell Race, Open, Scratch—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club; New Rochelle Rowing Club, second; Atlanta Boat Club, third. Time—2m. 39s. Nine-Oared Shell Race, Open, Scratch—Won by German-American Boat Club; Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, third. Time—3m. 46s. Four-Oared Centipede Race, Closed to New York A. C.—Won by Crew No. 3; Crew No. 1, second; Crew No. 2, third. Time—2m. 42s. 110-Yard Handicap Swim—Won by Leo Glebel, New York A. C. (10s.); L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C. (8s.), second; J. J. Curran, New York A. C. (10s.), third. Time—1m. 17s.

HIGH FARE STOPS PERMITS

AVON, Mass.—Highland Park which usually entertains 6000 to 10,000 persons on every holiday and Sunday during the summer did not have over 25 per cent of its usual crowd yesterday, it was estimated, as the result of the Board of Selectmen refusing to grant any Sunday permits at the park. The Bay State Street Railway Company recently increased its fares, so that shoe-makers living in Avon and employed in Campello factories are now compelled to pay 12 cents in carfare in place of 5 cents as in the past, owing to an increase in single fares from 5 to 6 cents and the change in a transfer making the payment of a double fare necessary. The selectmen announced that as long as the Bay State Company continued the new schedule, they would not issue the various Sunday permits at the park and yesterday was the first day that all the amusement places were closed to the visitors.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 5, St. Paul 0.	
Louisville 11, St. Paul 3.	
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 0.	
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 0.	
Minneapolis 2, Indianapolis 1.	
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 3.	
Kansas City 10, Toledo 0.	
Toledo 4, Kansas City 2.	

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 3.	
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 2.	
Memphis 6, New Orleans 3.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
Boston	50	30	425	557
Chicago	51	31	422	558
Cleveland	45	40	329	556
New York	41	37	326	575
Detroit	41	39	313	531
Washington	33	45	423	532
Philadelphia	29	47	382	523
St. Louis	31	52	374	450

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Detroit 1.	
Chicago 4, New York 1.	
Cleveland 7, Washington 0.	
Washington 3, Cleveland 0.	
St. Louis-Philadelphia, postponed.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.	
Boston 6, St. Louis 3.	
Washington 6, Chicago 5.	
New York 4, Cleveland 0.	
New York 8, Cleveland 2.	
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.	

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.	
New York at Cleveland.	
Washington at Chicago.	
Philadelphia at Detroit.	

RED SOX DEFEAT
ST. LOUIS TWICE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The world champion Boston Red Sox took a double-header from the St. Louis Americans here yesterday by the scores of 4 to 2 and 6 to 3. The first game was a hard one, going 10 innings before the champions won. The second contest came easier and the Boston players won by a far safer margin. With the Chicago Americans losing to Washington, the victory put the Red Sox in the lead in the American League race.

Ruth pitched for the winners in the opening game, and only allowed the home team a total of five hits for the 10 innings, and struck out five batters. It was an error on the part of Hoblitzell at first base that carried the game an extra inning. Sothern pitched for St. Louis, and allowed 11 hits. Shore and Penick worked for the winners in the second contest and allowed eight hits. Four pitchers were used by St. Louis, and the Boston batters hit them hard. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R H E
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 11	11 11 1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5	5 11 1

Batteries—Shore and Thomas; Sothern and Severide. Time—2h. 8m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Boston	1 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 3	9 9 3
St. Louis	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3	3 8 2

Batteries—Shore, Pennock and Agnew; Rogers, Koob, Moynihan, Martin and Hale. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time—2h. 12m.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM CHICAGO, 6-5

CHICAGO, Ill.—Foster's triple in the ninth inning, when Washington had started a rally, drove in two runs and gave the visitors the first game of the series here yesterday, 6 to 5. Erratic playing by the visitors coupled with opportunistic hitting gave Chicago its early runs, and they threatened to tie or win the game in the ninth when Garhart's error paved the way for a run. Johnson's good judgment in passing Collins, with the tying run on third and the winning run on second, probably saved the game for Washington. Score:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Washington	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 6	9 9 3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1	5 11 1

Batteries—Shaw, Johnson and Almsmith; Williams, Danforth and Schalk. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty. Time—2h. 20m.

NEW YORK TAKES
A DOUBLE-HEADER

CLEVELAND, O.—In the presence of the largest crowd that ever attended a game at League Park, New York won both games of a double-header, 4 to 0 and 8 to 2. Cleveland was unable to hit Fisher in the first game, while errors let New York score six of its eight runs in the second. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
New York	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 9	9 9 3
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 0

Batteries—Fisher and Nunamaker; Covert, Killebrew and O'Neill, Billings. Umpires—Nallin, Owens and McCormick. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
New York	0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 3	8 12 2
Cleveland	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2	9 8 4

Batteries—Caldwell and Walters; Gould, Lambeth and O'Neill. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 5m.

DETROIT DEFEATS
ATHLETICS BY 7-2

DETROIT, Mich.—Philadelphia's defense broke in the eighth inning, and Detroit, scoring four runs, won yesterday's game, 7 to 2. Daus and Myers were hit hard, but the Detroit pitcher was more effective with men on bases. Bush was the hitting star. Score:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Detroit	0 0 2 1 0 0 4 3 7	12 12 2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2	2 9 4

Batteries—Daus and Stanaue, Myers and Schang. Umpires—Nallin, Owens and McCormick. Time—1h. 49m.

KING GEORGE HONORS GERARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The order of the Grand Cross of the Ancient Order of the Bath has been conferred by King George of Great Britain upon James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany. It was bestowed in recognition of Mr. Gerard's work to better conditions of British war prisoners in Germany.

AUTO RACE POSTPONED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Barney Oldfield-Ralph DePalma automobile race, which was to have been held over the one-mile dirt track at the Indiana State Fair grounds here Saturday afternoon, was postponed. Tomorrow afternoon was set as the date.

GREAT RACE ON
IN THE AMERICAN

Boston and Chicago Sure to Battle to the Very End, With Cleveland Beginning to Show Signs of Championship Class

This year's pennant race in the American League appears to be about as interesting a one as has ever been seen in the younger of the two major baseball leagues. There are two clubs just now engaged in a battle royal for first place and Cleveland has been showing indications of working up into the battle and making it a three-cornered affair. This week finds the Red Sox having a little the better of the schedule as they are now facing St. Louis while the Chicago White Sox are engaging the Washington Senators and there is no question but the Senators are playing much better baseball than the Browns.

Beginning Thursday and ending Sunday, the fans will get a chance to follow a series which is going to be very important in the deciding of the championship pennant as the White Sox and Red Sox will engage in a four-game series which will be increased to five by the playing off of a game postponed May 21. Should either team succeed in winning a big majority of these games, it will make it a decided favorite to finish at the top, whereas an even break will give Cleveland a splendid chance to climb into the charmed circle and make the battle still closer. Chicago and Boston have met seven times to date and the western club has won four of the games to three for Boston so that, based on past performances, the two clubs are pretty evenly matched.

While the work of the Boston and Chicago clubs is receiving a whole lot of attention there are two other clubs in the league which have been showing such improvement that they are worthy of special mention. They are Cleveland and Philadelphia. At the start of the season it was expected that Cleveland would make a good showing, as the team gave promise in 1916 of being stronger this year. This improvement was not very apparent at the start, but the last few weeks have found the team playing splendid baseball and working up to within striking distance of the leaders. Most of the credit for this improved showing is due to the work of the pitchers, Bagby and Coveleskie having turned in some splendid games and shut out the opponents on more than one occasion. Cleveland has already administered 14 shutouts to opposing teams. It is hard to beat a team which is producing such pitching, especially when it has on it two batsmen who are as successful as Speaker and Roth. This team may not win the championship, but unless there is a decided reversal in form, it will make things extremely interesting for the team which does aspire to represent the league in the next world's series.

The work of the Philadelphia Athletics is also worthy of more than passing notice. Manager Mack has undoubtedly found it harder building up a first-division team than he thought would be the case when he sold such players as Collins, Baker, Barry, Murphy, Lapp and LeCombs, Bender and Plank go; but he now appears to be on the right track with the foundation for a first-division team in 1918. There is no team in the league with more promise of developing during the next year or two than the Athletics. There are only five veterans on the team at the present time and they are in their baseball prime. They are McInnis, one of the best first basemen in the game; Strunk, a brilliant outfielder and heavy batter; Schang, one of the best catchers and all-around players in major league baseball; Bush, a pitcher of more than average merit, and Bodie, a hard-hitting outfielder who has improved wonderfully under the management of Mack. The rest of the team is made up of recruits who are rapidly absorbing the kind of baseball Manager Mack teaches and uses with such marked success. In Witt he has a fine shortstop and leadoff man, Bates is a very promising third-baseman and 300-class batsman; Myers, Schauer, Noyes and R. Johnson are new pitchers who are improving as the season advances and Glover and Dugan are two candidates for second base who should grow better. The team needs seasoning, but even now has days when it bats like a championship aggregation and plays without a slipup in the field.

Washington has shown improvement of late and, while it is practically sure to finish well down in the standing, may develop so as to make things more interesting in 1918. The New York club has shown very poor baseball during the last part of the season and will now go through a severe shaking up. Just why it is Manager Donovan cannot get his team going at its best and staying there is a problem which cannot seem to be answered. St. Louis appears to be

safely anchored in last place, a big surprise when last year's showing is taken into consideration. Detroit may get a first division place, but will have to go at its very best all the time to accomplish this.

300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	Ave	NATIONAL	Ave
Hamilton, St. L.	400	Clarke, Cin.	347
Ruth, Boston	373	Cruise, St. Louis	339
Bader, Boston	369	Roush, Cin.	338
Cobb, Detroit	361	Rariden, N. Y.	327
Walsh, Boston	355	Rawlings, Bos.	319
Speaker, Cleve.	345	Hornsby, St. L.	319
Sisler, St. Louis	342	Fischer, Pitts.	318
Rumler, St. L.	333	Hendrix, Chic.	318
Russell, Chicago	324	Paulette, St. L.	315
McInnis, Phila.	313	Wagner, Pitts.	313
Chapman, Cleve.	307	Griffith, Cin.	312
Walters, N. Y.	304	Cravath, Phila.	307
		Olson, Brklyn.	305
		Wheat, Brklyn.	302
		Neale, Cin.	302
		Grimes, Pitts.	302
		Groh, Cin.	302

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Runs		Runs
Cobb, Detroit	55	Groh, Cin.	54
Chapman, Cleve.	53	Burns, New York	52
Bush, Detroit	52	Paskert, Phila.	49
Weaver, Chicago	50	Hornsby, St. Louis	49
Speaker, Cleve.	47	Chase, Cincinnati	46
Hopper, Boston	45	Cravath, Phila.	46
Pipp, New York	45	Kauf, New York	46
Strunk, Phila.	45	Roush, Cin.	46
Austin, St. Louis	44	Mann, Chicago	44
Judge, Wash.	44	Kopf, Cincinnati	42
MEN LEADING BASE		DINNERS	

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

SB		SB	
Chapman, Cleve..	30	Carey, Pittsburgh	18
Roth, Cleveland..	28	Neale, Cincinnati	18
Cobb, Detroit	25	Burns, New York	17
Maisel, New York	24	Chase, Cincinnati	15
Sisler, St. Louis..	18	Baird, St. Louis..	14
Weaver, Chicago..	17	Hornsbey, St. Louis	13
Speaker, Cleve...	16	Zelder, Chicago...	11
Rice, Wash.....	16	Long, St. Louis...	11
Hooper, Boston..	14	Thorpe, Cin.....	11
Rush, Detroit...	14	Kopf, Cincinnati..	11

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL	Won	Lost	P.C.
Love, New York	5	1	3	833
Williams, Chicago	10	3	7	769
Shocker, New York	6	2	7	750
Mays, Boston	10	4	7	714
Boland, Detroit	10	4	7	714
Cicotte, Chicago	14	6	7	700
Ruth, Boston	13	6	7	684
Bagby, Cleveland	12	6	7	667
Russell, Chicago	8	4	7	600
Shore, Boston	9	6	7	600

BICYCLE RACE
ON WEDNESDAY

REVERE, Mass.—The second running of the Brassard bicycle race will be held Wednesday evening on the Revere bicycle oval here, the riders being George Wiley, Clarence Carman, Vincent Madonna and Fred Herbert. The riders will race for an hour, the winner to get a purse. Victor Linart is the present holder of the Brassard shield, but he will not ride. Herbert has been selected to take his place.

Herbert has many supporters among followers of the bicycle game, and this is the first chance the Fall River rider has had in the big races. His riding of late has been of such a class that he has won much attention, and he is confident that he can hold his own against such stars as he will meet Wednesday night. The regular card of amateur and professional events will be run off.

PICKUPS

With five men in the 300-class of batsmen, it is little wonder that the Cincinnati Reds are up in the first division.

There is a report in New York that W. F. Donovan, manager of the New York Americans, will retire at the end of the current season.

President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals has recalled Mack Wheat from the Birmingham Club of the New York State League.

Manager Stallings appears to be making considerable progress in building up the Boston Braves. His two new outfielders are certainly making good in every department of play.

Just when Cleveland appears to be on the way to a high average in the American league standing, the club falls down to New York, a team which has been playing very poorly of late.

Manager Lajoie is certainly doing splendid work at Toronto this summer. He now has his club tied for second place in the standing with Providence, and only 2½ games behind the leaders.

It is some weeks since the Boston Braves won both games of a double-header as was the case last Saturday. Decoration day they defeated Brooklyn twice, but that was in morning and afternoon games.

The Red Sox are back in first place in the American League again, and should hold it until they go to Chicago Thursday for the big series of the week. Those games ought to draw record attendances.

Battling in the National League appears to be heavier than in the American at the present time as there are 17 batsmen with averages of .300 or better, while there are only 12 in the American.

ST. LOUIS WILL
HOLD BIG TRACK
CHAMPIONSHIPS

U. S. Amateur Title Games Under A. A. U. Start Aug. 31—Program of 38 Events

NEW YORK, N. Y.—St. Louis will hold the United States amateur track and field outdoor championship games for 1917 as originally planned, according to an announcement made from the offices of the Amateur Athletic Union in this city Saturday. The junior events will be held Friday, Aug. 31, and the senior events Saturday, Sept. 1, with the all-around and relay championships

COAL WASTE IS DEPLORED

Director of Bureau of Mines Says \$500,000,000 Worth of Coal Was Used Last Year in Unnecessary Ways

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That half a billion dollars was wasted in the United States last year through the inefficient use of coal, is the statement of Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Mr. Manning said this waste was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country because of the increased price of coal.

"Last year the United States mined 800,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent, through inefficient use," he said.

"As an example, in the modern, efficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency is frequently below 10 per cent. If it were possible to elevate the average efficiency to something near the maximum now attainable in steam plants, about three times as much energy would be available."

"And while discussing waste, allow me to say that the brilliant lighting of the roofs of apartment houses at night merely for the purpose of making a pretty picture in the sky ought to be stopped during the period of the war. It is the most glaring example of waste of precious resources that I have seen anywhere."

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Special emphasis will be given this year to marketing and credit at the State Farmers' Convention which will be held at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh next month. The methods of organizing and operating National Farm Loan associations will be discussed by Mr. E. A. H. von Engelken, president of the Federal Land Bank at Columbia, S. C.

The advantages offered to farmers by the North Carolina Credit Union Law will be set forth in a paper by William B. Camp, the superintendent of credit unions in this State. The present system of grading cotton for the farmers of the different counties of the State will be discussed by Mr. O. J. McConnell.

This system which has been in operation in a number of counties in the State, has saved farmers thousands of dollars and the State Department of Agriculture is making every effort to get all the farmers to realize the importance of providing for a grader. The advantage and possibility of farmers organizing associations for marketing cotton will also be considered.

SANTA FE HAS CITY MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The first municipal market of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was opened recently in the historic old plaza. Here in front of the palace, where Gen. Lew Wallace wrote "Ben Hur" and facing the gray granite monument which marks the end of the Santa Fe Trail, volunteer women of the local branch of the Women's Auxiliary New Mexico State Council of Defense will conduct an open air market.

It is planned to begin with the produce from the children's gardens. The experiment will be watched with much interest throughout the State as the problem of marketing the surplus products from the small tracts has not been solved as yet.

NATION AND STATE ARE TO AID FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma farmers are not only to secure aid from the Federal Government in financing their crops for the coming year but the State is planning to give substantial help especially to the wheat growers.

Governor Williams is working on a plan, in connection with the State Treasurer, to loan farmers State funds at nominal rates of interest to assist them in buying seed wheat this fall. In several northwestern and western counties of the State the wheat crop has almost a total failure and growers have an insufficient amount of seed and are short of funds to purchase the grain.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following Army orders have been issued:

The resignation of Capt. Martin L. Costly, quartermaster officers, Reserve Corps, is accepted. Second Lieut. Folson R. Parker, cavalry, recently appointed from the Coast Artillery Corps, is assigned to the 19th cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Herbert A. White will report in person to the commanding general, Panama Canal Department, for duty as judge advocate of the department. Capt. Henry W. Daly, quartermaster officers, Reserve Corps, will proceed to Ft. Reno, Okla., and report to the depot quartermaster for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Lawrence R. McNamee, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Washington. Major Roger

H. Williams, adjutant, General Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. Capt. Earl J. Atkinson, Capt. David McCosh, Jr., and Capt. Roscoe C. Crawford, Jr., engineers, are relieved from assignment to the third engineers and duty in the Canal Zone.

The following officers are detailed as majors, Philippine Scouts, to take effect this date: Capt. Bertram P. Johnson, 13th infantry, Capt. Allen Kimberley, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers list.

Leave of absence for 15 days is granted Gouverneur V. Packer, Judge Advocate, acting quartermaster. Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, signal officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the military attaché, United States Embassy, London, England. Temporary Second Lieutenant Edward G. Tomlinson, coast artillery corps, recently appointed is assigned to the 7th company, Ft. Monroe. Maj. John Stafford, retired, or one of his commissioned assistants, will make visits to Ft. St. Philip, La., inspecting construction work. First Lieut. Charles G. Miller, signal officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

TALES OF SCOTS TROOPS IN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh, Scotland—Captain the Rev. Dr. Ewing, M. C., D. D., who, since April, 1915, has been acting as a chaplain with the Mediterranean forces on active service in Gallipoli, Egypt, and in Mesopotamia, recently recounted his experiences in a lecture in connection with the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Passing through the Aegean Sea, everything, Dr. Ewing said, spoke of peace, but the first sign of war was the growl of guns, then the great cliffs of the Gallipoli peninsula emerged from the mist. As the steamer approached nearer, multitudes of craft could be seen lying around, and shells were bursting like ostrich plumes on the shoulder of the cliffs. They landed at the southeast corner of the peninsula on April 25, 1915, and no words, he declared, could describe the heroism of that landing under heavy fire. The scaling of those cliffs had erased the word impossible from the vocabulary of the soldier. W. Beach was the scene of Dr. Ewing's labors on the peninsula, and he has been awarded the Military Cross for his continued service in the field, the highest military authorities testifying that the honor was well deserved.

The Lancashire landed on W. Beach. The breakwater at one end was secured by the sinking of two ships, and along that little jetty passed draft after draft of men to relieve those on the peninsula; stores, food, equipment and ammunition were landed, all under heavy fire. The crossfire made pandemonium, and yet never a man was lost. The wonder was that any man escaped. No wonder, said Dr. Ewing, that such a mutual understanding existed that men ceased to belong to different churches, and the adjectives usually stuck on to the clergy at home were forgotten. "What is your religion?" was asked of one man, meaning by the question to which church did he belong. "We don't have any religion out here, we're brothers," was the reply.

After a while, Dr. Ewing continued, they had to leave the beach and go up country, which was a change, but only a change of hardship and discomfort. When a regiment went up all kit was left at a regimental dump. The rest camp, three miles behind the firing line, was a misnomer, in fact the firing line was safer. One could never get away from the sound of the guns. He himself, he said, lived in a dugout with the men and shared their hardships. One of the greatest gifts, he considered, was the power which enabled one to make the soldier laugh, and he would laugh, real joyful laughter, under the greatest difficulties.

Though Turks and British were ready to shoot each other, they had also a mutual respect, and he knew of cases where the Turk had put himself in personal danger to save an enemy. The Turk was a good fighter and a clean fighter, but he was a bad ruler. People said they had failed on the Peninsula; then, said Dr. Ewing, never did failure more deserve to be called high failure. These men of nameless courage and heroism, though losing division after division, had held the flower of the Turkish Army from being used elsewhere. If it had not been so, Townsend's wonderful march would never have taken place.

After leaving Gallipoli the troops went to Suez for a while, before proceeding by the Persian Gulf to Bagdad. Dr. Ewing was associated with the Scottish troops, and the Scottish regiments, the Scots and the Black Watch, were the first to enter Bagdad. The Turks, Dr. Ewing said, had not done as much damage as they had intended to do, but they had done a great deal; the bazaars were all empty and many goods had been hidden. The British troops were warmly welcomed. The people were in flaming fiery along the roads and river banks, and they feasted for three days, which meant that they did no work. It was decided that March 11 should be a feast for all time, in celebration of the deliverance of Bagdad from the bad government of the Turks.

CANADIAN COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the Hon. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, Canada is to get all the coal she requires this winter. This was his reply when asked if he had anything to say regarding the control and licensing order placed by the United States on the export of coal to all countries, even to the countries of the Allies, including the United Kingdom and her colonies and protectorates. Mr. Crothers added that the Fuel Controller, C. A. Magrath, was in New York making arrangements for Canada's supply of fuel from the United States.

JAMAICA AS A FOOD FIELD

Island Has Much Idle Land, Which Would Yield Large Crops With the Aid of Irrigation—Labor Cheap

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The shortage of the world's food supply, the extraordinary demands being made on that supply, and the obvious need to bring into use every area open to cultivation have led to the pointing out of the island of Jamaica as worthy of attention. It has much soil that can be brought under cultivation from its present condition of wild woodland or more or less open grazing land: a climate that allows of cultivation all the year round, and cheap labor, the abundance of which is increased by the fact that women as well as men are available to work on the field.

The area of the island is 4200 square miles, or 2,960,000 odd acres. The population is still below 900,000. Whites number less than 16,000. Those of mixed European and Negro blood, known here as "the colored," number nearly 164,000. There is a somewhat varying population of East Indians, from 17,000 to 20,000, fed by the influx of indentured laborers who come to work on the banana and sugar plantations. A small Chinese element supplies about 2000 individuals, almost exclusively employed in the retail provision shop business. A few hundred Syrians are conspicuous in the dry goods' retail business.

To extend and systematize cultivation in Jamaica to any appreciable degree, it is essential to resort to irrigation in certain parts of the island, to store up and use portions of the generous water supply of the many rivers. The authorities have pronounced against electrifying the railway, but this is almost certain to come. There is a line running from Kingston. One branch shoots short at Ewarton, in the middle of the island. A second, slanting northeast, reaches Port Antonio, on the coast, traversing the land which is par excellence banana country. The third and longest goes west, then northwest, and emerges on the coast near the western tip, at Montego Bay, situated in a good banana and sugar country. There are a few light railways operated by fruit companies. The total mileage of the railway which is a government concern and carries a debt inherited from an American company that failed, is 197 miles. The road system is very good.

There are 1,114,283 acres of wild country on the island. It is impossible to say how much of this could be drawn into cultivation. There remain the 1,013,025 returned as "under care and cultivation." This includes the large properties, ranging from a few hundred acres up to a matter of 5000 acres or so. Apart from the land put into such staple crops as sugar and banana, these properties are grazing areas, some covered by Guinea grass and others by the low running Bahama grass; 739,917 acres are grazing land. There are 273,000 odd acres that have not been subjected to tillage of any sort. That, given a reliable water supply, less costly transport, a robust market and steady labor supply, a very large portion of the grazing lands could be brought into cultivation.

It is at present the small landholder, or land-renter, with from one to five or 50 acres, that is the real food grower here, and he is bound to have a large place in any further development either as owner or renter. At present, thousands of acres of good food-producing land are locked away under the roots of the Bahama commons, or bushy pastures, which, given the proper instruments and facilities and conditions, could be turned into great cultivations yielding large crops of food material. The advantage of having cheap labor is somewhat offset by the fact that there is ripening a demand here for a higher wage.

It would be unfair to facts not to refer to the prevalence of larceny of growing crops which is here so widespread a nuisance that there are those holding positions of responsibility who do not hesitate to say that it is one of the greatest drawbacks to extended cultivation. Given prosperity and that tightening up of disciplinary measures now proceeding, the trouble will settle itself; all the more so if the entrance of large cultivators makes it easier to provide for guarding the fields.

Apart from the staples of sugar, coffee, and cocoa, the crops for food purposes easily preservable and well known abroad are corn, peas and beans, and in a lesser degree, potatoes. There are further producible in large quantities sweet potatoes, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, cassava, and various fruits. In handling these and the banana and plantains that the island produces in such quantities it will be necessary to provide for transforming them into portable and preservable form, as meals, flour, starches or dried figs. Similarly there is much fruit that could be bottled and preserved.

CROP PROSPECTS IN NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—With practically all planting complete for the 1917 season, the cultivated area of New Mexico has been increased approximately 600,000 acres this year, a gain of a little more than 33 per cent over 1916, according to estimates made by the State Council of Defense. If the customary summer rains are well distributed, production of corn, beans, Irish potatoes, sorghums and forage

crops will show an increase of above 40 per cent, it is stated, since more careful farming has been done this year than ever before.

The Council of Defense, appointed by the Governor under a law passed by the special session of the Legislature, called to enact war emergency legislation, has organized branches in every county in the State and has financed labor and seed supplies for large numbers of farmers. Special agents of the State Agricultural College are giving advice and directions to the farmers and results are seen in a better condition of crops than has been known before at this season.

FUND WILL SUPPLY FOOD TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Food needs in France are emphasized by Miss Carita Spencer, who has just organized the food for France fund to supply proper food to the disabled soldiers in France. Miss Spencer was on the European fronts for four months last year, two weeks of which she spent in Belgium as the guest of the Queen and of the Belgian War Department. Miss Spencer holds a commission as general foreign delegate under appointment from Justin Godart, Undersecretary of State of France. This commission, Miss Spencer says, is merely an assurance of her reliability, and she adds that in forming the fund she is not acting for the French Government.

The treasurer of the food for France fund is Alexander J. Hemphill, and headquarters have been opened at 10 East Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Spencer says the need for food in France is more acute than is popularly supposed.

"Think of 40 baker shops in one town," she says, "closing on one day for lack of flour. Friends in Paris write me that they consider themselves lucky if the milkman calls three days out of the seven."

Food Distributors Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The activities of the Merchants Association in connection with the food situation have resulted in the preliminary organization of the Food Distributors Association, which includes at the start more than 30 leading trade bodies. The association has endorsed the Hoover food program and the Lever bill so far as it applies to food and food products.

DECREASE SHOWN IN UNITED STATES FOOD EXPORTS

New York Banking House Gives Figures on Grain Shipments—Conditions Before War Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York show that the amount of food supplies sent from the United States to neutral countries in Europe at the present time is much less than that sent in the earlier years of the war, though more than in the pre-war period, when the markets of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Rumania were open to neutrals.

Neutral countries everywhere, since the beginning of the war, have taken much larger quantities of merchandise from the United States on account of not being able to obtain supplies from Russia, Germany and Austria. The supplies received from Great Britain, France and Belgium have been materially reduced.

The latest Government figures of exports by articles cover 10 months ending April, 1917. These show that the exports of wheat to neutral Europe were 39,000,000 bushels against 47,000,000 bushels in the corresponding months of 1916, and 54,000,000 in the same months of 1915. For all of which preceded the beginning of the war, the wheat exports to the countries which are now called "neutral Europe" were 20,000,000 bushels.

Flour exports to neutral Europe in the 10 months ending April, 1917, were 3,690,000 barrels, against 4,724,000 in the same months of 1914. Corn to neutral Europe in the 10 months of 1917 was 13,000,000 bushels against 11,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, and 22,000,000 in the same months of 1915.

Bacon exported to neutral Europe in the 10 months ending April, 1917, was 22,000,000 pounds, against 61,000,000 in the same months of last year, and 60,000,000 in the corresponding months of the year preceding, while for the 10 months ending April, 1914, the total was 26,000,000 pounds.

Even the figures of total value of all kinds of merchandise sent to the neutral countries of Europe, show in most cases a decrease, despite the fact that values per unit of quantity of the merchandise exported to them at the present time are higher than one year or two years ago. Total exports to Denmark, for instance, in the 10 months ending April, 1917, were \$45,000,000 value, against \$47,000,000 in the same months of 1916, \$71,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1915, and \$13,000,000 in the 10 months of the fiscal year 1914, a period entirely preceding the war.

To Sweden the exports of the 10 months ending April, 1917, were \$40,000,000, against \$46,000,000 one year ago, \$72,000,000 two years ago, and \$12,000,000 in the corresponding period immediately preceding the war. To Netherlands the total for the 10 months of the current fiscal year was \$97,000,000, against \$80,000,000 in the same months of last year, \$123,000,000 in the corresponding months two years ago, and \$93,000,000 in the same months of 1914, a period entirely preceding the war. Norway shows a larger total for 1917 than in 1916 or 1915, the total value of our exports to

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that country in the 10 months ending April, 1917, being \$64,000,000, against \$44,000,000, in the same months of last year, \$36,000,000 two years ago, and \$8,000,000 in the 10 months of the year preceding the war.

FOOD BUYING ADVICE OFFERED

Lettuce, onions and cabbages are plentiful in Boston markets and the supply of potatoes is steadily increasing, although there has been no drop in price today, according to a report from the Massachusetts committee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The report says: "Bunch beets are increasing in quantity and the price is very reasonable. Radishes, romaine and escarole are present in large quantities. Cantaloupes, which last week were normal with much poor material offered, are now much more plentiful, and at a reasonably low price."

"The danger of loss to the market gardener at present is in lettuce. Many plots are in danger of being plowed under, as some already have been. While lettuce is in such profusion and in unusual quality would recommend that larger use be made of it in the diet. Take home an extra head tonight."

A guide for the housekeeper presented by the committee classifies the foods in this way: "Abundant—Onions, cabbage, lettuce, bunch beets, radishes, romaine, escarole, cantaloupes, flounders. Normal—Potatoes, carrots, turnips, beans, squash, winter and summer, tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons. Scarce—Spinach, lemons, pineapples, bananas."

NEW EXPORT LAW IN EFFECT TODAY

About 25 licenses have been issued from the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to date, for exporting merchandise from this port, according to commercial agent A. R. Clark today. Several times that number of letters have been issued, stating that certain specific shipments did not require permits. A few shippers have been referred to Washington for final decision.

The new law requiring all exported goods to be licensed or to be passed upon by Federal officials if not needing permits, went into effect Sunday. Hereafter every vessel leaving for Europe must not carry any cargo that has not been licensed.

Exporters and shippers are complying with the new law and are rapidly becoming familiar with its workings, said officials today. Practically no congestion has been encountered here as yet, said Mr. Clark, and very little is expected because of the long advance notice issued regarding the intention of the Government to place the new law in effect.

BULLETIN ON FOOD THRIFT IS SENT OUT

Food thrift is the subject of a special bulletin just issued by the department. It is university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education, James A. Moyer, director. It contains a collection of dinner menus, made from inexpensive materials, economical recipes and substitutes for expensive and rare foods.

"Elimination of foods means far more than the avoidance of throwing away good food," the bulletin states. It means for one thing that no good food must be permitted to spoil. It means, for another thing, what Mr. Hoover calls "the gospel of the clean plate"—that enough should be cooked, but not more than enough, unless the leftover food can be used in another form at a later meal. It means that when the articles we are accustomed to eat become rare and expensive (as many kinds of meat have become), we must learn to use substitutes. . . . Finally, the saving of food means cooking all foods in ways that save as much as possible of their food value."

The bulletin was written by Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey in consultation and with the advice of Dean Sarah Louise Arnold and Dr. Alice Blood of Simmons College. While it was prepared principally for the students of the department anyone may obtain a copy by sending a postcard requesting it. Send the postcard to the Department of University Extension at the State House and ask for a copy of "Food Thrift."

FOOD BILL CRITICIZED

Several hundred persons were addressed on the Common yesterday by Frank Mack, organizer of the city central committee of the Socialist Party, who spoke without interruptions of any kind. He said that the food control bill now before Congress will be ineffective if passed, being a food control bill only in name, but without adequate authority. He urged stiffening up the bill, and actually taking over the food production and distribution.

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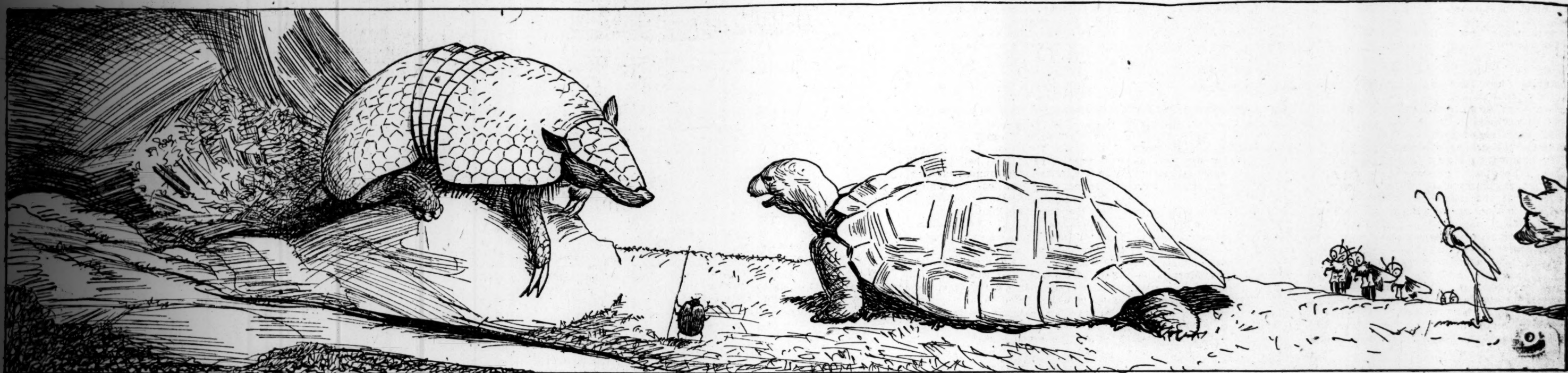
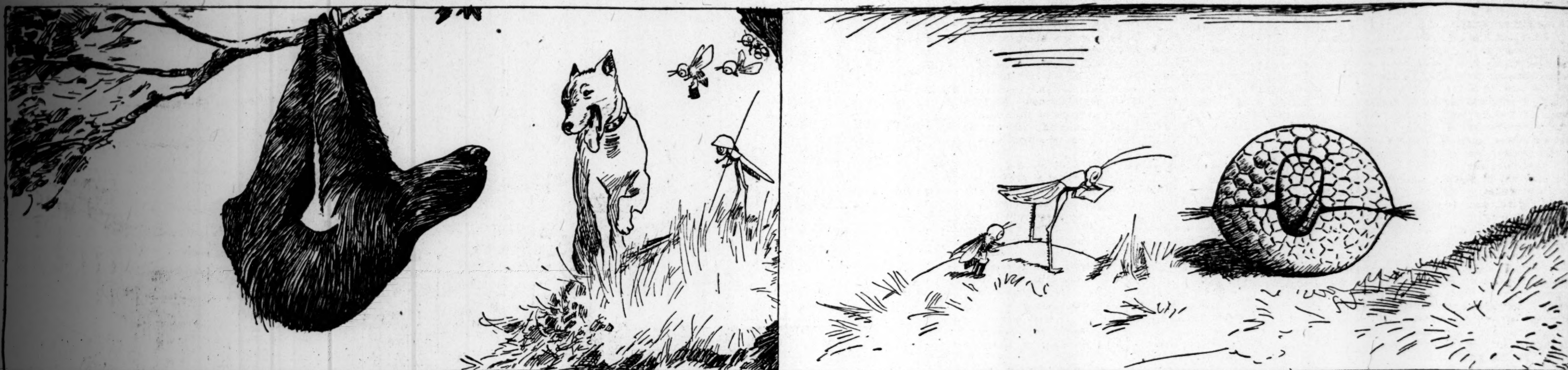
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Are Introduced the Two-Toed Sloth and the Armored Armadillo



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sea-going turtle, having made port in South America, with his passengers, the Busyville Bees, our Mr. Grasshop, and Dingo, formerly an Australian wild dog, the search at once began for the sender of the mysterious wireless message, signed "Ar." The very first animal which they met with was Mr. Wrong-Side-Up, the two-toed sloth, which spends its entire life hanging upside down from a limb and trying to look like its surroundings. Dingo had consid-

able trouble in understanding the two-toed sloth, who, being an upside-down animal, naturally talked backwards and had wrong-side-up views of everything. "Why for hang you your tongue upwards?" inquired Mr. Wrong-Side-Up sweetly, speaking somewhat like a French grammar. "I don't," snapped Dingo, who was getting somewhat irritated. "My tongue's perfectly all right; it's only that you see it wrong side up. I'd thank you to stop making imperti-

nent remarks about me and tell me whether you sent the wireless to us in India." "Send I not message wireless," replied the good-natured Mr. Wrong-Side-Up, meaning this not for a question, as one might imagine, but as a denial of his concern in the matter of the mysterious message. Finally he made it clear to Dingo that he really did not send the wireless. And he also wanted Dingo to understand that he should properly be called Nimble. In his wrong-side-up way, he inquired whether Dingo thought

that any but a nimble person could walk upside-down on the limbs of trees, adding that his name Sloth came from his habit of keeping still when he thought that anyone was looking at him and trying to look as much as possible like the bark of the tree he was in. He insisted that upside-down was right-side-up, so far as he was concerned, and that he found the world quite interesting when viewed wrong-side-up. Presently Dingo came upon a queer, round object which he at first imagined to be a stone. But, after sniffing

around it for a few minutes, Dingo observed wisely: "My nose tells me that there is something inside that ball." So he simply awaited development, and, sure enough, after a while that ball unrolled itself into an amiable armadillo. Very soon Mr. Armadillo admitted that it was he who sent the mysterious wireless message. "Yes," said he, "I did it, for I wanted the Busyville Bees, Mr. Grasshop and yourself to meet some of our South American animals. Now, tell me, have you met anyone more interesting than myself.

With my jointed armor in which I can roll myself up like a ball?" When the visitors joined in praising Mr. Armadillo and his accomplishments, their host amiably allowed an examination of himself and his armor, rolling and unrolling himself to show how it worked. Then, by and by, the sea-going turtle heard about it and, being interested in armor, came to interview Mr. Armadillo. Of course, the self-satisfied armadillo claimed to have invented the armor-plate idea, while the sea-going

turtle was equally sure that he was its originator. A rather heated discussion followed, during which the bees, our Mr. Grasshop and Dingo, with a neighborly beetle in attendance, listened and wished for an opportunity to put an end to the dispute. After it was all over, the beetle confided to our Mr. Grasshop that, while he didn't like to interrupt when two such important animals as an armadillo and a sea-going turtle were debating, as a matter of fact, it was he who had first invented armor plate.

On the Top of Mt. Rigi

Lake Lucerne was one vast rippling stretch of blue and silver, and Mt. Pilatus was very big and towering, its shadowy sides topped with shining snow, as the little bell on the steamer sounded and the gangway was pulled in. It was the brightest of Swiss summer mornings, and the excursion boat was crowded, as it usually was in those happy days before the war. People of all nations met on that boat; each had their different characteristics, their various ways of enjoying themselves upon a pleasant holiday, but all carried alpenstocks, cameras, luncheon boxes and extra wraps. The hotels and the piers, the gay-colored awnings and the little clumps of green trees by the lake's edge, were soon left behind, and on churned the little steamer down the lake. Many landings were made at tiny Swiss villages which bordered the lake; passengers got off and others boarded the boat, sometimes being women who sold exquisite laces and Swiss embroideries to the tourists—the Americans in particular. Now and then big chalets were passed, built right on the lake, with an open space underneath in which boats were kept. With their gables, and outside stairways, and carved balconies, these looked to be very grand places in which to live.

At last the boat reached a certain landing, at which most of its passengers flocked on shore; for the little train of the cog railway was waiting to take them up Mt. Rigi. To go up this mountain to spend the night, and then to rise at daybreak to see the sun set, was one of the favorite trips of the Swiss tourist. Up the steep sides of the mountain puffed the little quaint train, its tiny compartments built on different levels, so as to accommodate themselves to the steep incline. There were stopping places here, too, and women and children would come up to the train, offering wild flowers for sale, or perhaps some fruit. At each station the air seemed purer and cooler, too, until the tourists were glad that they had brought those extra wraps. Finally, the little train slid alongside a platform, the engine almost burying its nose in a bank of snow, which still remained on the shady side of the station.

Then everybody tumbled out and hastened up the path which led to the summit. The young people were probably in a hurry to reach the very top, to investigate all the little booths where women sold Swiss toys and ivories and more alpenstocks, and climb up into the lookout built upon the very highest rock; but the grown

people would have to pause often upon the rocky path to turn and take in the wonderful views. At every step they seemed to be finer. One looked into distant green valleys, down steep hillsides dotted with cattle or goats or occasional chalets; one had a glimpse of the sparkling stretch of lake; one heard the wind rustling through the tall trees, or the far-off, clear cry of a goatherd yodeling. If you enjoyed this beauty and the stillness of the mountainside, you did not linger long on the very top of the Rigi, where all was bustle and rapid conversation in many tongues and the clinking of coins.

If you arranged to stay the night at the Rigi, you had plenty of quiet that evening, after most of the tourists had gone off again on their noisy way down the mountain. Nowhere are the stars more sharp and shining and near than when seen from the top of a Swiss mountain; nowhere is the air sweeter and purer and the quiet more intense. And then, if you were fortunate enough to pry open your sleepy eyes at dawn, you saw the most beautiful of sights. Wrapped up to your ears, you scrambled again up to the summit, from which you looked off across a sea of mist and cloud. The valleys and the lakes were completely covered in it—a sea of cloud always billowing and moving a bit, but never disclosing what lay beneath. Finally, up would come the sun, and then this sea of cloud would take on a yellow tinge, until the whole universe seemed to be molten gold. You probably looked until the glory of it was almost more than you could bear, and then you reluctantly went back to bed. And, when you came out again, in the middle of the morning, all the mists and vapors had vanished, the valleys and hillside and lakes were again outlined clearly in all their blues and greens and soft browns, and the tourists had returned to surge about the Swiss booths and bargain for tiny goats carved in ivory or equally tiny brown wooden bears.

The Swallows

Gallant and gay in their doublets gray, All at a flash like the darting of flame, Chattering Arabic, African, Indian— Certain of springtime, the swallows came!

Doublets of gray silk and surcoats of purple, And ruffs of russet round each little throat, Wearing such garb they had crossed the waters, Mariners sailing with never a boat.

—Edwin Arnold.

The Boy Who Loved the Out-of-Doors

There once lived a man who thought springtime the most beautiful season of the year. His name was Camille Corot. . . . He used to talk to the birds. They seemed to sing more sweetly when he came into the woods.

Camille Corot was born in Paris in 1796. His father was a tradesman. Everything was very cozy in the Corot home. The father did well in his trade, so he had plenty of money to make his family comfortable, write Olive B. Horne and Katharine L. Scobey, in their "Stories of Great Artists."

In the summer time the Corot family did not stay in Paris. They had a pretty little home in the country. Near the house was a large pond. Camille was always glad to leave the hot, dusty streets of Paris. It was so cool and shady under the trees by the pond.

Camille's full name was Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. Children in France often have as many names as that. In the seven years of his school life, our little friend was always called Camille. We, too, shall call him by that name.

When summer came each year, how glad Camille was to put away his books. It seemed good to be with his father and mother once more. Soon after the close of school, the whole family went to the country. Then, indeed, was the boy happy. He knew all the trees about the country home. They were his friends. The birds, the flowers, the pure air, and blue skies, all gave him pleasure.

He spent the whole day out-of-doors. When it grew dark, he was sorry to go into the house. When all the family were asleep, he used to sit by the open window in his room. What beautiful pictures he saw in the outside world!

Sometimes Camille sat for hours watching the silvery moon travel across the skies. He fancied that the moon was a shepherdess and that the fleecy white clouds were her sheep. Often the wind drove the clouds far apart. Then he would wonder if the shepherdess could ever get her flock together again.

All was so still at night. Nothing could be heard but the rustling of the leaves. Then the little dreamer at the window fancied that the trees were whispering secrets to one another.

When Camille was 17, he became a clerk in a dry goods store. His father hoped that he would like the trade. He wished his son to be a rich cloth merchant some day.

Camille did not like to stay in the store all day. He was happier out-of-doors where he could hear the birds sing. On his holidays he used to take long walks. He wandered along the banks of the river and out into the fields and woods.

When he was about 20 years old he

began to draw the things he saw on his walks. Then it was that the merchant saw his counters covered with papers. Then it was that Camille used every spare moment for drawing. He wished that he might work with a brush instead of a yardstick.

He always carried a sketch-book in his pocket when he went walking. He filled the pages with drawings of trees and flowers. He made sketches of the river winding through the meadows and of the soft, fleecy clouds. He set up an easel in a corner of his bedroom. He spent many pleasant hours there. He filled his sketches with color.

Young Corot made friends with an artist. This friend helped Corot with his drawing. The artist taught Corot how to mix colors. He showed him how to lay on the paint.

How Plants Emerge in the Spring

Many plants, of course, spend their winters snugly under ground, and the way they push their leaves and shoots through the soil, often stony and rough, or clayey and stiff, is an entrancing study in itself.

They all seem to know when to start, and how to make their debut. The common ground orchids retire towards the end of the season far beneath the soil, and pass the time as bulbs until the returning spring. Then the leaves and flowers, all tightly pressed together, start upon the sunward journey. The outer leaf is hooked over above the rest into a hardened cap, and as the growth below pushes the whole shoot up, acts like an awl boring its way past stones and lumps of earth. The surface at length is reached, and the leaves and flowers expand, uninjured after their rough ascent. But this case is simple, because the leaves are narrow and easily compressed into a pencil-shaped bunch. Where the full-grown leaves are like green umbrellas, they need a much more elaborate plan. In many cases they emerge from the earth closed and ferule first, and when the whole cover is visible, put them up just as the everyday umbrella is put up when it rains. This is how the May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)—a plant common in North America—manages. Other umbrella-leaved plants push up their foliage just the other way, like an umbrella blown inside out, and with all the points drawn together at the top. In this case, of course, when the stick of the umbrella projects far enough from the ground, the points separate and drop into their proper places, like an inside-out umbrella brought back to

its proper shape. In these cases, whichever end has to bore is hardened. In the first case, the ferule is hard and swollen and smooth, just as in the ordinary umbrella.

Ferns have a different plan. The baby frond, as anyone can see, is neatly rolled up into a crozier, protected all over the outside by brown, glistening scales. It looks well protected and fit to push its own way into the world, but it is not, as a matter of fact, called upon to do this. At the end of spring, the bracken stalks may be seen raising the clouds of earth, just as the average human being behaves when wishing to lift a heavy beam. He arches his back, gets underneath it, and so raises it from the ground. So the bracken breaks through the hardened earth by a strong arching of its stalk, and then draws the crozier out through the loosened clouds. These are only a few instances; close observation will show hundreds more ingenious ways in which the under world of leaves and flowers emerges into the air in spring.

The Happy Bee

There was a happy B, as any one could C. Who never heaved a sigh of any sill. He would fly among the pppp. The nectar there to cccc. And gather pollen on his little thigh. With neither haw nor G, he'd fly away to T.

And there the honey he'd begin to uuuu. Living always at his eeee. With no one who would tttt. He never had to mind his pppp and qqqq.

—M. G. Kains, in St. Nicholas.

Dulius Conquers the Carthaginians

The ships in olden times were very different from many of these which you see now. They were not made to go by steam, but only by sails or oars. As sails were useless unless the wind happened to blow in a favorable direction, the people preferred to use oars, as a rule.

Even large ships were rowed from one place to another by well-trained slaves, who sat on benches along either side of the vessel, and plied their oars slow or fast according to the orders of the rowing master. These vessels with many rowers were called galleys, writes H. A. Guerber in "The Story of the Romans." When the men sat on three tiers of benches, handling oars of different lengths, the boat they manned was known as a trireme.

There were other boats, with five, 10, or even 24 banks of oars; but for war the most useful were the triremes, or three-banked ships, and the quinqueremes, or those with five tiers of rowers. For battle, the ships were provided with metal points or beaks, and a vessel thus armed was rowed full force against the side of an enemy's ship to cut it in two.

Of all the people settled on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the Carthaginians were now the best sailors. They dwelt at Carthage, in Africa, and as their city was all the land they owned there at first, they soon turned all their energies to trading.

The Carthaginians thus amassed great wealth, and their city, which was near the present Tunis, and was 23 miles around, was one of the finest in the world.

In the course of their journeys, the Carthaginian sailors often visited Sicily, one of the most fertile countries in the world. Little by little they began to establish trading places there, and daily gained ground in the island. The Romans saw the advance of the Carthaginians with great displeasure; for it was but a step from Sicily to the Italian mainland, and they did not want so powerful a people for their neighbors.

The city of Syracuse was at this time the largest and strongest on the island, although the Carthaginians had waged many wars against it. There was also another city that was independent, which was occupied by a band of soldiers called Mamertines. A quarrel between these two cities led to war, and the Mamertines were so badly defeated that they asked the Romans for help.

When Hiero, the King of Syracuse, heard that Rome was planning to help his enemies, he sought aid from Carthage, and began to get ready for the coming war. The Romans, however, boldly crossed over into Sicily, and

won such great victories that Hiero soon made peace with them, and he remained friendly to Rome as long as he lived.

The Carthaginians were thus left to carry on the war without the help of Syracuse. Now while the Roman legions were noted for their bravery on land, the Romans soon realized that Carthage would have the advantage, because it had so many ships.

A navy was needed to carry on the war with any hopes of success, and as the Romans had no vessels of war, they began right away to build some. A Carthaginian quinquereme . . . was used as a model. While the ship-builders were making the 120 galley which were to compose the fleet, the future captains trained their crews of rowers by daily exercise on shore.

Such was the energy of the Romans that in the short space of two months the fleet was ready. As the Romans were more experienced in hand-to-hand fighting than any other mode of warfare, each ship was furnished with grappling hooks, which would serve to hold the attacked vessel fast, and would permit the Roman soldiers to board it.

The fleet was placed under the command of Dulius Nepos, who met the Carthaginian vessels near Mylae, on the coast of Sicily, and defeated them completely. Most of the enemy's ships were taken or sunk, and when Dulius returned to Rome, the senate awarded him the first naval triumph.

In the procession, the conqueror was followed by his sailors, bearing the bronze beaks of the Carthaginian galleys which they had taken. These beaks, called "rostra," were afterwards placed on a column in the Forum, near the orators' stand, which was itself known as the Rostra, because it was already adorned by similar beaks of ships.

Dulius was further honored by an escort of flute players and torch-bearers, who accompanied him home from every banquet he attended. As no one else could boast of such an escort, this was considered a great privilege.

The Clock and the Bee

Clock, I'm the worker! Night and day, Without food or drink or pay, Thro' the sunshine and the storm, Winter cold and summer warm, At the midnight's stillest time, And the morning's earliest chime, My hands are ever busy found— Tick-a-tack! Tick-a-tack! Self-loving bee, in me you see A striking type of industry!

—Thomas B. Macaulay.

THE HOME FORUM

Freedom

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is enlightening mankind on the question of freedom by showing what true freedom is. It is revealing freedom as mental liberation, liberation from the false beliefs of evil, of matter, and of personal sense. Christian Science is freeing men in the ratio of their understanding of its teachings; and these teachings are open to all who possess the willing mind and the honest intention.

On page 481 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Obviously what is needed by human beings is the understanding of their relationship to God, for in this understanding of Him is "freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." The world has striven for freedom along all ways but the right one. It has thought to find it in the perfecting of material devices and comforts, in the piling up of luxury, by adding to the material objects of sense which gratify the eye and by increasing the pages of rhythm which lull the ear into believing more deeply that material sound has the quality of reality in it.

The world also, at times, has thought its freedom lay in mental domination, for have not nations sometimes dreamt that their highest well-being lay in handing over their destiny to autocratic rule; and has not this only tended to make mental domination the graded rule throughout the acquiescing state? It cannot ever otherwise. To permit a dictatorship over the many by the few is to admit that the many may themselves assume it as the individual role. Freedom! the word has often been so distorted in its meaning as to become almost unrecognizable.

The greatest freedom who ever lived was Christ Jesus; and the test of genuine freedom is his standard. Moreover, the standard of Jesus is the standard of Christian Science. This standard is conformity to the law of God. It means obedience to divine

Principle. It is in accord with these words of Paul: "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." The Nazarene revealed God to mankind as Spirit and Truth, as the loving father; he revealed the fact that Spirit working through spiritual law is the only real power. He proved the truth of what he taught by the so-called miracle, by the healing of the sick and the raising of the dead, thus demonstrating the unreality of so-called material law or physical force which mortal sense believes to be the cause of disease and death. All the wonders Christ Jesus performed demonstrated his accurate, scientific knowledge of spiritual law and the absolute understanding he had of the unreality of matter.

Freedom, then, must come about through the same understanding as Jesus possessed. A man must become acquainted with the nature of God's being; then he will be in a position to see the erroneous nature of the material beliefs which limit his freedom. Examine the truth a little further, the truth that God's being is infinity and freedom. There can be no difficulty in apprehending it. God is infinite good. Therefore in God's being there is perfect freedom. And since God is infinite, perfect freedom is not a random quality but an ever-present fact of divine intelligence. But what mankind have to realize, what they have to come to know as absolutely certain, is that the fact of freedom exists, and that they enter into the enjoyment of it precisely as they understand the spiritual nature of man and man's eternal unity with God, his divine Principle.

What do mortals believe at present in a greater or less degree? That man is the slave of circumstance, the butt of chance, a weak creature subject to every physical impulse that shivers itself upon him. Mortals believe, although they may not always be inclined to admit it, that man is a puppet handled by strings he himself cannot touch and unseen waves he cannot detect. Christian Science, as Mrs.

Eddy points out, reverses all these false beliefs about man by revealing man as he truly is, as "tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else." That is the truth which has to be grasped and held to by mankind to insure to them their birthright. It is a question of knowledge, of spiritual understanding; and it can be withheld from no single human being who desires it.

Mrs. Eddy did not compromise with error. Material sense, she knew, was the enemy of mankind; and she spoke on the subject without reservation. Thus she says in Science and Health (p. 227): "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." Strong words these; but how true! Still, the binding is due to "the illusion of material sense"; and an illusion has no real presence; indeed it has no power at all in the absolute sense.

One of the most interesting and significant sayings ever uttered by Jesus the Christ occurs in the eighth chapter of John's Gospel. "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth makes free! Freedom is mental. It comes from knowledge of God, of Love and Truth. The words just quoted must have referred to freedom from error of all kinds, for Jesus liberated men from every type of false belief. What hope is here for every human sufferer! God's healing power was not limited to the beginning of the First Century or to the first two centuries of the Christian era. God's willingness and power to heal are as available at the present moment as ever they were. The truth which makes men free has again been made plain through Christian Science, and awaits acceptance by all mankind. Men have to advance toward it, investigate it for themselves, then adopt it in life-practice. To make the advance may require the abnegation of much pride and self-will; to make the investigation demands an unbiased attitude of mind. If the student comes to Christian Science in this way, he will not fail to catch the heavenly vision and so be enabled to make a beginning in the working out of his salvation, which is the entering into freedom.

The Valley Stream

Stream flowing swiftly, what music is thine!

The breezy rock-pass, and the storm-wool pine,

Have taught thee their murmurs, Their wild mountain-murmurs,

Subdued in thy liquid response to a sound

Which aids the repose of this pastoral ground,

Where mingles our valley an awe with the love

It smiles to the sheltering bastions above;

Thy cloud-haunted birthplace, O Stream, flowing swiftly!

Encircle our meadows with bounty and grace,

Then move on thy journey with tranquil pace,

To find the great waters, The great ocean-waters,

Blue, wonderful, boundless to vision or thought;

Thence, thence, might thy musical thrills be brought!

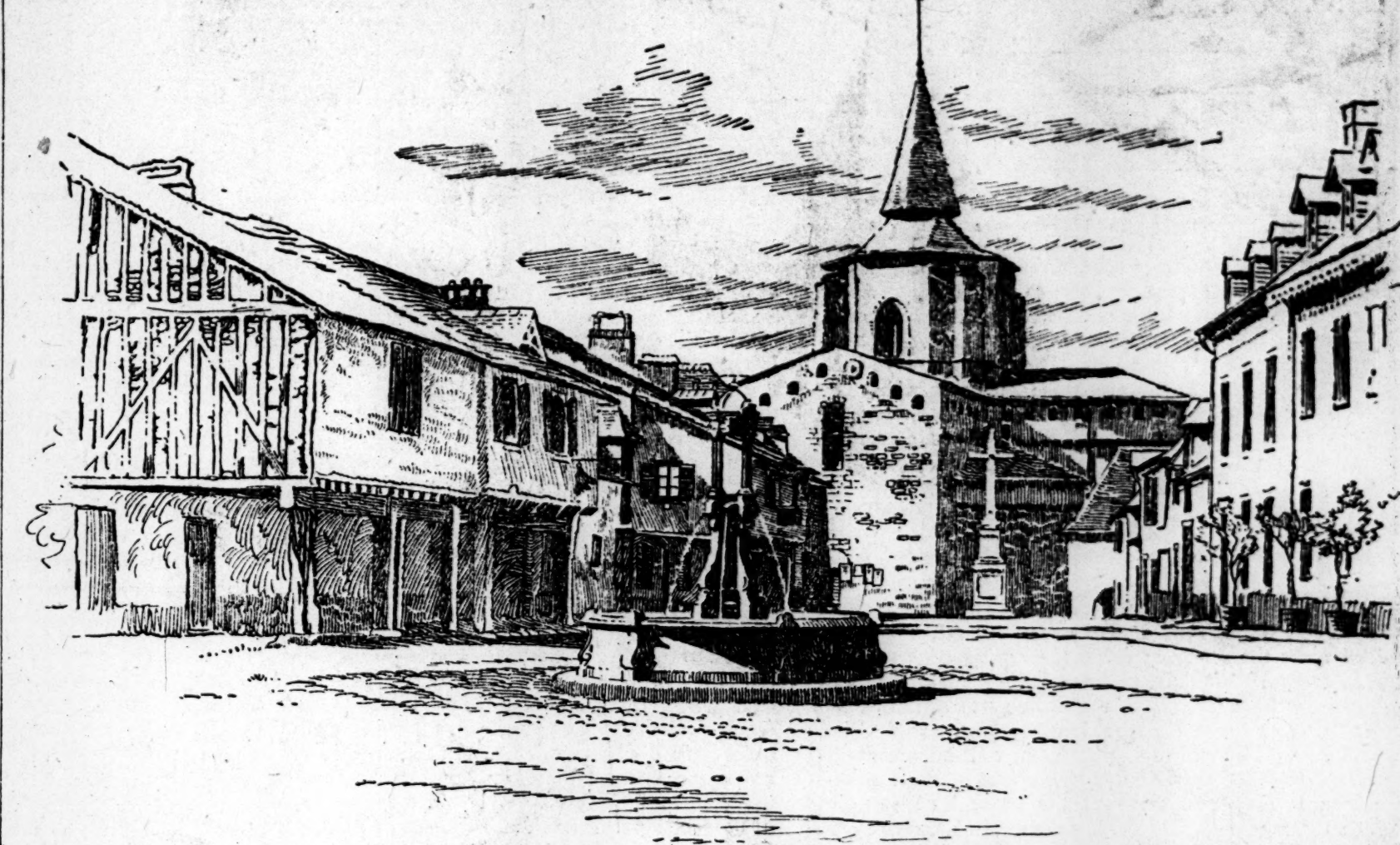
Our gain is but songs of the mountain from thee.

O Child of the Mountain! O Stream of our Valley!

—William Allingham.

Right Thinkers Needed

The world needs today "consecrated-thinking," men and women who have been trained to think, not simply acquire, and are eager to use that power not for their selfish aims but for the highest and the best service of humanity.—Mary E. Woolley.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by permission

Church of St. Savin in the Pyrenees

"There is nothing in France that quite matches the sweetness and diversity of the long Pyrenean border. Nowhere else are the pastoral and sylvan so happily mated, nowhere the villages so compact of thrift and romance, the foreground so sweet, the distances so sublime and shining."

Edith Wharton says in "A Motor-Flight Through France." "There is always an added interest—architectural and racial—about the border regions where the idiosyncrasies of one people 'run,' as it were, into those adjoining; and a key to the character of each is given by noting precisely what traits have survived in

transplantation. The Pyreneans have a certain Spanish seriousness, but so tempered by Gallic good-humor that their address recalls the perfectly mingled courtesy and self-respect of the Tuscan peasant. One feels in it, at any rate, the result of an old civilization blent with independence and simplicity of living; and, these bold,

handsome men, straight of feature and limb, seem the natural product of their rich hill-country, so disciplined by industry, yet so romantically free.

"Argeles is a charming old hill-town, which has kept itself quite aloof from the new wateringplace of Gazost in the plain; but the real object of the excursion lies higher up the valley. In a chestnut forest on the slope of the mountains. Here the tiny village of Saint Savin swarms beehive about its great Romanesque church—a naked massive structure, like the skeleton of some prehistoric animal half emerging from the rock. Old as it is, it is rooted in remains of greater antiquity—the fallen walls of an abbey of Charlemagne's building, itself raised, the legend runs, on the site of a Roman villa which once served as the hermitage of Saint Savin, son of a Count of Barcelona."

How Samoa Came In

"One morning in 1877, while sitting at my desk in the Department of State, I was informed that two gentlemen 'from some Pacific Island' desired to see me," writes Frederick W. Seward, in his "Reminiscences of a War-time Statesman and Diplomat."

"On entering they introduced themselves. One was an American merchant, who had been engaged in business at Apia Harbor. The other was a tall, fine-looking, swarthy-complexioned man, in ordinary American dress, who proved to be the Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Samoan Islands."

"He spoke English easily and fluently, but with some quaint idioms that seemed to render him more impressive. When I asked how he had learned it, he told me that he was taught by the missionaries. Schools and text-books not being available, his chief study of the language had been the Bible."

"His credentials proved to be all in proper form, and as the business which brought him to Washington was so important it had been deemed wise that he should come himself, instead of intrusting it to any diplomatic or consular representative, I duly presented him to Secretary of State Mr. Evarts and to President Hayes, and I was authorized to discuss matters with him on the part of our Government."

"With the increase of intercourse and trade, the Samoan Islanders had perceived that they might become the object of some intrigue, or perhaps fall under the sway of some one of the maritime powers of Europe, whom they would be powerless to resist. Doubtful of their ability to maintain peaceful and stable existence, they wished the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward regulated and responsible government."

"In short, his mission was nothing,

less than to ask that they might come under the flag of the United States, and become a part of our extended dominion, either by formal annexation or under a protectorate, in such form as the American Government might prefer."

"I explained that, while the American people had in former years been willing and desirous of extending their national domain on the Continent, yet there had now come a decided change in public opinion. Extension of the national boundaries was now looked upon with disfavor. Especially was there a strong opposition to the acquisition of any islands, near or remote, inhabited by any race but our own; the proposed treaties for naval harbors in the West Indies, and for the acquisition of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and Santo Domingo, had been shelved or summarily rejected. Even the Panama Canal had been allowed to pass into the hands of a European power; and the purchase of Alaska was still a subject of reproach and ridicule, and pronounced a gigantic folly."

"The leading members of the Foreign Affairs Committees in Congress were sounded. There were differences of opinion among them, but practically all were agreed that the times were inauspicious for the consideration of any such subject. The Senate would not consent to any treaty that involved expense or obligation, and the House, in which there was an anti-administration majority, would vote it down as a matter of course. It seemed to be considered a mark of patriotism to oppose any addition to our own country."

"The Samoan envoy listened gravely and sadly to the recital of these adverse conditions. Finally, he said that I might draw up the treaty in any form I thought best, and he believed his people would agree. They would give up their best harbor, that of Pago Pago, which fortunately was as yet unoccupied, and in return would ask

nothing, except our assurances of peace and friendship."

"I drafted a treaty, and another, and yet another, endeavoring to meet the various congressional and popular objections. It seemed as if the Senate might be induced to consent to the acceptance of a harbor, provided the country was not to pay anything for it, or even to agree to protect or defend it."

"So at last the treaty was put into that form. Even the phrases tendering our good offices in case of disputes with other powers were objected to, but were finally allowed to stand. The treaty was signed and sealed by the Secretary and Mr. Mauea, the Samoan envoy. It was sent to the Senate, and in due time was confirmed."

"The press and the public seemed to regard the matter with indifference, and the House refused any appropriation for a coal yard for Pago Pago, which remained deserted and unused."

"The Diplomatic Corps of course took note of the Samoan affair. Some of them were amused and others puzzled by it. For a nation of 'landgrabbers' as we were called in Europe, we seemed to be very slow and reluctant to take steps for our own aggrandizement. When I mentioned to the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, that the Samoans might perhaps ask Queen Victoria for a protectorate, in case their negotiations with us should fail, he smiled and said, 'Well, I suppose we should take them, but I do not think we should care to enter into any quarrel about it.' A few months later, Dr. von Schlozer, the German Minister, came into my room in a very cheerful mood."

"'Aha,' said he. 'Also, we have a harbor in Samoa. Not the best—no, you have the best. You have Pago Pago. But we have the next best.' 'What one have you, mein Herr?' 'Apia—Apia Harbor. It is a good harbor. It is where the people are and the trade. We shall use our harbor now. You do not use yours—no. But you will, some day. Some day, you will.' 'And in so saying the cheery envoy proved himself a prophet.'"

Blessed Is He

Blessed is he who hath not trod the ways
Of secular delights, nor learned the lore
Which loftier minds are studious to abhor;
Blessed is he who hath not sought the praise
That perishes, the rapture that betrays;
Who hath not spent in time's vain-glorious war
His youth; and found—a schoolboy at four score—
How fatal are those victories that rise
Their iron trophies to a temple's height
On trampled Justice, who desires not bliss,
But peace; and yet, when summoned to the fight
Combats as one who combats in the sight
Of God and of his angels; seeking this
Alone—how best to glorify the right.
—Audrey De Vere.

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Cashmere an Etcher's Paradise

"Cashmere is a perfect etcher's paradise, full of small and graceful forms. It is the quaintest place imaginable, for the houses look as if they had been sitting up all night, or as if they had been engaged in a sort of diabolical dance, and had been struck stationary in the midst of it, for no two of them are at the same angle. Srinagar is

perhaps the ideal city for the etcher and master of line; there are bridges composed of myriads of blocks of wood, irregular buildings looking almost like lacework of wood, beginning with a plain white wall, gradually dazzling with sunshine, and getting richer and richer, until they culminate at the top in a perfect blaze of detail and masses of flowers. In fact, these Cashmere houses seem in their dainty structure to resemble nothing more closely than flowers. One cannot help thinking that if James MacNeill Whistler could only be let loose for a while in Cashmere, what joys there would be for the collector and art lover," writes Dorothy Menpes in "World Pictures."

"I myself lived for some months in a boat on the Jhelum, and this is, without doubt, the dreamiest and most beautiful life imaginable. One drifts lazily down a golden river, bound in hills of blue, and lying beneath a pale green sky. At sundown the water changes to a bluish gray, and how well the gray sky, mixed with opal tints, with a crimson dash of the setting sun, is reflected on its calm surface, while the banks and the groves of wood behind are bathed in a mystic atmosphere of greenish mist! At noon, numerous figures in colored dresses are to be seen seated on rafts, and on steps, under big umbrellas, trying to catch a breath of the air, as it now and then wafts itself in warm gusts across the river; and a Cashmere family of small brown babies, clad in red and blue, at play on the edge of the river, is a charming subject for a picture. Many bold and rich effects can be obtained by painting an Eastern city at the hottest hour; there is the dull green river, with brown steps leading to it, perhaps a white archway, with delicate foliage of tender green, and a clear blue sky, and all these details gain tone from the dark shadow within the archway. It sounds crude on paper, and many an artist would make it so on canvas; to be successful one must be able to triumph over the difficulties of blending strong color in a strong light."

"Everybody is prepared to find picturesqueness in Japan, while, on the other hand, almost all the artists and writers, with the exception of one or two, who have painted or treated Indian subjects since India became British, have left an ineffaceable impression of dullness on the mind. The dullness must have been in the artist or in the critic; it most certainly is not in the ancient cities, with their streets, temples and natives, which are mines of picturesque beauty, boundless fields for the work of the artist."

"If a deprecator of India's charms and picturesqueness could but see a pink homestead, sweet in color, abutting on the river wherein it is reflected in opalescent shadows, or catch a glimpse of Cashmere through its pearly haze, with the women seated like queens of merchandise, at the street corners or in the bazaars vending their goods, the men, when labor is done, sitting at the door of an inn in gray burnouses, . . . or a belle of Cashmere with a gorgeous veil all wrought in gold and her ears richly bedizened with the wonderful gold work of Jeypore—surely he, too, would succumb to her charms and frankly admit that the great Indian Empire is the home of loveliness and beauty."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917

EDITORIALS

Tightening the Bearing Rein

THE situation within the German Empire is so involved, and is shrouded, owing to the very nature of Germany's position in the war, with so much secrecy, that it is possible to do little more than estimate the possibilities of the present situation. It appears now to be a definitely ascertained fact that the Reichskanzler, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, has resigned, together with at least the leading members of his cabinet, and that the Kaiser has accepted his resignation, and has appointed, in his place, the Undersecretary of Finance, in the Prussian ministry, Dr. Michaelis. The significance of this change lies rather in the personality of the new Chancellor than in anything else. It seems to point plainly to the fact that the Kaiser, acting in consultation with the heads of the Junker party and with the military chiefs, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, has determined more than ever to fulfill the saying of Bismarck, "This young man will be his own Reichskanzler," and to take the political as well as the military direction of the nation's affairs into his own hands. Such a decision would be entirely in keeping with the well-known predictions of the Crown Prince, who was himself necessarily a leading personage at the council of state at which the recent decision was taken. In attempting to estimate, however, the reasons for these changes, it is necessary to take cognizance somewhat of the ex-Chancellor himself.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has long been a close personal friend of the Kaiser's. They were students together at Bonn, and ever since then the ex-Chancellor has been on that close firm of Prussian bureaucrats in whose hands the destinies of the German nation have so largely centered. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was not a brilliant man, but he was essentially what is known as a safe man, and there is little or no secret of the fact that he was opposed to some of the principal plans of the military chiefs for winning the war. For a considerable time he stood out successfully against the unlimited submarine warfare which was so dear to Admiral von Tirpitz, but his resistance could probably only have been maintained in the event of a successful campaign of the German armies in the field. Therefore, as the impetus of the German attack slowed down, as it gradually came to a standstill, and then began even to recoil, the demand for some measure which would cripple the effort of the British and French armies, and render nugatory the iron blockade of the British fleet, became proportionately insistent. The Chancellor, consequently, surrendered on this point, as he had surrendered on many others, but his surrender was contemporaneous with the development of another difficulty, this time a political difficulty within the Empire.

The revolution in Russia which threatened to take the country out of the war, and, for the time being, did relieve the pressure on the forces of the Central Powers, on their eastern front, had, nevertheless, a reflex effect. There was projected throughout the whole political system of Germany a demand for greater liberties, and this demand was one which, above all others, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince were determined to resist. For the purpose of such resistance the philosophic Reichskanzler was not an ideal leader. It was proposed, apparently, at one time, to invest von Hindenburg with the power of a military dictator under the Kaiser. This idea, however, if it was ever seriously advocated, would probably have been too great a challenge to whatever remnant of democracy may be articulate in Germany today, and, therefore, the determination has apparently been taken to substitute for the ex-Chancellor, himself by no means the type of the strong man in politics, a mere figurehead in the person of Dr. Michaelis, who will carry out the absolute directions of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, supported by the full weight of the Junker party and the military chiefs. Thus, that statesman of so many lives, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at last retires, and Dr. Michaelis reigns in his stead.

Of Dr. Michaelis himself little enough is known that is of any consequence. It is possible that like many a man before him, who has suffered mainly from want of opportunity, he may develop undreamed-of characteristics. Still, at present, he is known mainly as the author of a declaration which has been remembered more generally than the man who gave utterance to it, the statement made, only a few months ago, that if Germany were not careful she might find herself confronted with famine before the summer was over. Indeed, in an article devoted to the same subject, he was at pains to impress upon the German people that the end of the war would not mean the end of the food problem, and that for some years to come, owing to the shortage of shipping and other difficulties, incidental to the war, this problem would remain a serious one in the country. Dr. Michaelis, therefore, takes office with the full consciousness of the difficulties confronting Germany in this respect, and for this reason he is probably prepared to go every length, with the German naval ministry, in pressing the submarine warfare to its most bitter conclusion. But this will not be his only task. There will remain before him the labor of reconciling the claim to autocratic authority of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince with the varying shades of the demand for greater political freedom, emanating from Germany in general and from Prussia in particular. All that it seems possible at present to conclude, on this subject, from any available information, is that the conservative elements in Germany have determined to join hands to reduce any concessions, the Kaiser may be inclined to make, to a minimum, and that, in this decision, they are to have the support of the heads of the Army. This conclusion seems to be borne out by the fact that the Germania, the principal organ of the Centre

party, recently declared that the Junkers, under the leadership of the Crown Prince, had joined hands with the militarist party, under von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, in a determined effort to drive from power the man who, whilst officially countenancing and even giving voice to their ultra demands, was believed to have no particular liking for them in his heart.

There is, however, yet another phase in the intrigues which have been tearing Germany to pieces, within the last few weeks, and that is the fact that the ex-Chancellor is no friend to the Roman Catholic Center. In the old days, before the war began, von Bethmann-Hollweg was at open war with two great parties in the Reichstag, the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholics, as represented by the Center. The world has had no opportunity of learning whether his attitude toward either of these parties has changed during the war, but it is commonly understood that he has declined to compromise, in any way, in his dealings with socialism, whilst the steady recrudescence of the power of the Center in Germany, as manifest in the recent repeal of the laws against the Jesuits, may have been carried out in the teeth of his opposition, and so have rendered even more precarious his hold on the Reichstag.

Any person, however, who attempts to discuss the situation in Germany, at the present moment, does so almost in the position of a dramatic critic who strives to estimate a play with the curtain down between himself and the stage, and with little more than the past achievements of the dramatist and the actors to assist him. If, however, as seems probable, the supreme power in Germany is to be more than ever concentrated in the hands of a few men, at all events until the close of the war, the struggle is likely to be intensified. Ever since the very broad hint of the President of the United States that the negotiations for peace, when the time came for undertaking them, would have to be conducted not with an individual but with a nation, not with a Hohenzollern but with the German people, the Kaiser must have been preparing for the last phase of the struggle. It looks as if this last phase was to take the shape of an attempt to stake everything on a final tremendous effort to win the war. If this should prove to be the case, it is impossible to say what tremendous issues in the field and on the seas the next few months may not witness.

Future of the Motion Picture

WHILE it cannot be denied that commendable industry and initiative have been displayed in the development of the motion-picture industry to its present proportions, the quite general verdict of discriminating observers must be that producers and managers, perhaps because of their own too limited perspective, have failed, in a great measure, to maintain the standard of excellence which their unusual opportunity has made possible. Commercially, the industry has become tremendously important. As an attraction, the motion picture appeals to the people of all nations. Its language, as has been said, is universal, and it is because of this that its possibilities as an educator, primarily, and as an eradicator of racial and sectional prejudices, are but partially appreciated.

President Wilson, no doubt realizing that the motion-picture producers in the United States have, by ingenuity and perseverance during the last five or six years, made the pictures produced in this country popular in almost every section of the globe, recently invited the cooperation of the producers with the Committee on Public Information. The President is quoted as saying that he regards the motion picture as an important factor in national life. This is certainly so, although it is not now so important a factor as it might and should be made. It is, no doubt, the desire of the President, in asking this cooperation by producers and managers, to enlist their aid in carrying the message of the United States around the world. That message, if it is to portray the national life truthfully and faithfully, will not be the libel which has been written on screens in this country so frequently in the past. There has been much of the sordid, and far too much of a phase of human life which has its existence only in the imagination of those who labor under the mistaken belief that they are entertaining a public unable to discriminate between the false and the true.

Producers and managers who are responsible for the quality, or lack of quality, of certain of the motion-picture films offered, seem to be mistaken in their estimate of the public taste. They should be able to see that their present opportunity, not only to serve, but to aid in the cultivation of a desire for the best, is in many respects similar to the opportunity long ago embraced by the producers of phonograph records in supplying the very best in vocal and instrumental music. These producers have sent good music into millions of homes where it was formerly unknown. They have sent it, also, into camps, on board ships, and into the byways and remote corners of the world. They have found, and to their profit, that productions of the higher class are appreciated. It is reasonable to suppose that a vast majority of the patrons of places where motion pictures are exhibited would show a similar laudable appreciation. The public has endured much at the hands of the producers, suffering the imposition of objectionable features in the hope that the general offering might embrace some really entertaining or instructive films.

But there are unmistakable indications that a patient public is tiring somewhat of the experiment. Those who pay at the door have given sufficient proof that they will gladly support meritorious productions. Why, then, is this proof not accepted more at its face value by the producers and managers? The field is broad and the opportunity great.

Cuba's Industrial Advancement

NOWHERE has greater solicitude been manifested for the welfare of Cuba than in the United States, and it follows, logically, that nowhere will there be felt more genuine gratification because of the increased commercial

and industrial development of that island, now apparent. Recent events, while there have been internal disturbances which at one time threatened serious results, have tended to convince, not only all elements in the Cuban Republic, but people of all countries, that the Government of the island is firmly established and honestly administered. No further invitation than this assurance is required to bring to Cuba all the capital and all the directing force necessary for the development of its industrial resources. Those persons, in the United States and elsewhere, who have been most familiar with the natural resources of Cuba have persistently maintained that, with an opportunity to devote to industry the energies and forces so long monopolized in dealing with factional uprisings and revolutions, a measure of prosperity would speedily be attained which would promise great things for the future. Conditions which have served to increase all commercial and industrial activity in the United States have, of course, been reflected in no small degree in Cuba. The sugar industry, for instance, has benefited greatly, and this, in turn, has encouraged the building of additional railways. Increased freight from sugar mills and plantations, and the movement of larger volumes of merchandise of all kinds, have made necessary the development of plans for additional wharf facilities and larger warehouse space. Tourist traffic also is increasing, it is reported, and large, modern hotel buildings are being planned.

Marked as is the contrast between the Cuba of today and Cuba under Spanish rule, industrially and commercially, it is no more marked than is the contrast between the people of Spanish Cuba and the people of Cuba liberated. Immediately responsive to new duties and new responsibilities, the residents of Cuba, who cherished sufficient independence of thought and action to fight against what for years seemed likely to prove overwhelming odds, have progressed far in solving the great problems incident to a complete realization of their highest ideals. It is true, as they fully appreciate, that serious problems still confront them as a nation. These problems are the greater because of the susceptibility of a large portion of the masses of that Republic to influences which seek to divert them from industry to the pursuit of a modified brigandage, which, they have been promised, will insure to them a license greater than the liberty they now enjoy, together with the spoilsman's share of the earnings of capital. These predatory elements of Cuban society, entrenched in the more remote sections of the island, are, it is reported, being gradually subdued, either by force or by the leavening influences constantly at work among them. In the mean time there is being raised up, amid those people of the island who have been first to avail themselves of the advantages of a truer freedom, a stalwart and self-reliant electorate and citizenry, voluntarily pledged to the maintenance of the democracy which was achieved through adversity and war.

The Sands o' Dee

THE Welsh call the Dee Dyfrdwy. This is mentioned in passing, because the Dee, in its origin, and in part of its course, is a Welsh river, and its Welsh name should, in any mention of the river, be duly recorded. This name need not, however, enter further into anything that may be said about it. Anyone who knows the Dee well thinks ever gratefully, of course, of its upper reaches, of the beautiful Lake Bala, where it takes its rise; of the wonderful Vale of Llangollen, and of the river's journey, thirty miles or more, down to Overton, through the narrow valley, inclosed on the south by the steep lower slopes of the Berwyn Mountains and on the north by a series of lesser hills running away to the sea. If he is an Englishman, however, he thinks of it firmly as the Dee, all the way.

Then he will remember it lower down, when it has ceased the tumbling and rushing and rock-dodging habits of its Welsh days, and has become a gracious, placid stream, which flows, rich, brown, and clear, under the great trees of Eton Park, past the red city walls of old Chester, past the historic woods of Hawarden, and so on to the famous estuary, with its still more famous sands. Now, on a first view, whether the day be fair or dull, there is little about the sands o' Dee that one should desire them. Viewed from the Cheshire side, there is, of course, the grand prospect of the Welsh coast, with its wooded hills and distant mountains, but lying in between, when the tide is out, there is just one vast stretch of wet, gray sand, through the midst of which meanders aimlessly the thin thread of the river. Such is the view, for instance, gained from the heights above Hoylake: just a great, gray waste, with here and there, a gaunt tide-washed pile sticking up crookedly out of the sand, with festoons of seaweed about its feet, and flapping idly in the breeze. About a mile from the Cheshire shore is the little island of Hilbrae, with its solitary white house; but beyond this, there is nothing in all that seventy square miles of immensity but sand and sea gulls.

Then suddenly the tide turns, and the daily repeated miracle begins. The water rushes in like a mill race. Shallow channels become filled. One minute, islands, peninsulas, grotesque promontories, are being formed in all directions, the next, they are blotted out in a flood of water. All the time the narrow thread of the river seems to be expanding by leaps and bounds, and so the water comes steadily on, until, in an incredibly short space of time, it has flooded the whole vast estuary, and is washing the sand dunes of the Cheshire coast and the pebbles on the shore of Wales five miles away. It is then, of course, when the sands o' Dee are covered, that most people would acclaim the prospect at its best; but those who have lived with these strange wastes any length of time, and have seen them in all their varying moods, learn to love them. Summer or winter, there is no place in all England where the sunsets are more wonderful, and it was to Hoylake, overlooking the famous sands, that Turner, that great painter of sunsets, resorted to do much of his work. And to see the sunset at its best, the tide must be out, and the waste must be wet, and the dull red glare from the west must light up a thousand pools of water in a wilderness of sand. Then, of course, there is the moonlight view,

when the moon casts in silver what the sun, a few hours before, had cast in red and gold, and the lights on the far-away Welsh coast twinkle and twinkle again, like so many groups of stars. So it was, anyway, in the days before the war. Here, indeed, is the only reminder of war amidst these silent stretches of land, sea, and sky. It is specially noticeable, perhaps, just now in the long summer evenings. No longer do lights flash out suddenly from the distant shore of Wales, as the half darkness of the summer night at last takes possession. Nowadays, the moon alone does all the lighting there is to be done at night over the sands o' Dee, as over the rest of the country.

Notes and Comments

JUST a whisper by 100,000,000 people—a whisper in the ear of the United States Senate—might be enough to blow away the vapors that are preventing the Senate from reaching a decision on the food bill. Action at once is imperatively requisite. Witness this statement from a seasoned observer now traveling in the Central States: "If anybody should tell you that the crops are going to be short this year, do not believe it. I never saw such fields of wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, and vegetables in all my life. The farmers in all the States we have passed through have evidently put forth every effort to increase the world's food supply this year, and there is going to be an abundance of food, feed, and fodder, not only for domestic consumption, but for export!" Is it patriotic Americanism that is willing to limit or delay the control which the United States Government needs to exercise in order to make good use of this ripening abundance?

A PACIFIC COAST hotel man who shouted "Hypocrite!" when a picture of President Wilson was thrown on the screen of a motion-picture show a short time ago, was arrested promptly and later sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. The President, upon learning the facts, interposed in the man's behalf and obtained his pardon. It should be more widely known that the Chief Magistrate of the United States has not only a high sense of justice but a fine sense of humor. These two faculties, doubtless, enabled him to see that if all the people who, in the not remote past, shouted "Hypocrite!" at his picture were to be punished, equity would demand that many of those who are now throwing their hats into the air and cheering, in the presence of his portrait, should be included. And this, of course, would not do at all.

BIRD LOVERS at the front have, from time to time, supplied many delightful stories about the strange ways of the birds in the neighborhood of the firing line. One of the latest, from a "gunner," is worth quoting, if only because of the glimpse it affords of somewhere in France, which, like so many other somewhere, some British soldier has come to know in its every stone and tree. "The marshes," the "gunner" says, "are occupied by many waterfowl. Coots and moor hens are supremely indifferent to gunfire, and I know of several pairs nesting in a marsh not a hundred yards from the German front-line trenches. The marsh contains a lakelet, and an ancient gnarled hawthorn tree which has, somehow, escaped destruction, and in this a wood pigeon has built a nest and is sitting. In pools and reedy marshes to our left, numerous wild ducks are living. Early every morning they fly over the German lines, returning in the evening."

HE THEN goes on to speak about the cuckoo, and to tell that there was a keen competition amongst the men in the trenches to be the first to hear it. "There is a fascination, also," he adds, "in seeing a fresh bird and trying to identify it without any books of reference. This was the case with the oriole, when several of our mess had heated arguments on the matter, aided by a Frenchman, who, we afterwards found out, knew nothing about the matter." There is a curious incongruity about it all, but that is typical of so many things "at the front."

MUCH speculation and discussion have been indulged in, by the press and public in the United States, as has already been noted, concerning what will be the complimentary nickname for the men sent to serve under General Pershing in the war. Already there is apparent a good-natured contest to decide who shall be accorded the distinction of having proposed the name that "sticks." The rivalry is, however, quite useless. It should be remembered that the "folks at home" seldom provide the nicknames for the soldier boys. This matter is attended to by the boys' associates, and is complimentary, or otherwise, as the associates may decide. The men already in the field and in the trenches will bestow upon "Uncle Sam's" boys whatever designation seems to suit them best, and from their decision it will be vain to appeal.

THOSE food gamblers who find, in the alleged fact that the supply of early growths of potatoes in one State of the American Union are exhausted, an excuse for advancing the price of potatoes sixty cents a bushel, have forty-seven other States, and, therefore, forty-seven other excuses, to look forward to in case quotations should, at any time during the year, show a downward tendency. There is only one effectual way of dealing with the food gambler, and that is by putting the opportunities of gambling in food beyond his reach.

STEP from the hum of Fleet Street and the rush of modern city life into the quiet of the medieval Temple Church, and enjoy the contrast. Any Londoner can enter, if he is fortunate in finding the church open. Passing through the Norman porch he is met with the silence of the past, with the history and the beauty of those shining bronze effigies of Crusaders and the polished marble columns. If he happen to visit the Templars' Church on a Thursday, in the interval between morning and afternoon, he will hear the organ descant the finest music for the space of half an hour.